



The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

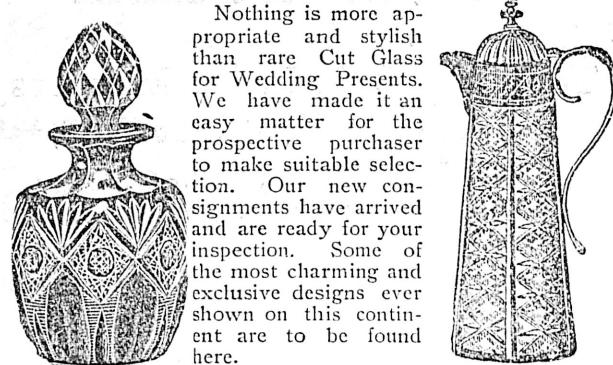
VOL. XCIX—NO. 112

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1908

HALL & WALKER
AGENTS
WELLINGTON COLLIERY
COMPANY'S COAL
1232 Government Street. Telephone 83

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

Cut Glass for Wedding Gifts



Nothing is more appropriate and stylish than rare Cut Glass for Wedding Presents. We have made it an easy matter for the prospective purchaser to make suitable selection. Our new consignments have arrived and are ready for your inspection. Some of the most charming and exclusive designs ever shown on this continent are to be found here.

Challoner and Mitchell.
Govt St. VICTORIA. B.C.

"That give delight and hurt not."—Shakespeare.

GILBEY'S

Purveyors to His Majesty King Edward.

Castle brand, Irish Whiskey, per bottle	\$1.25
Spey Royal Scotch, per bottle	\$1.25
Strathmill Scotch, per bottle	.90c
White Rum, per bottle	\$1.25
Plymouth Gin, per quart bottle \$1.00, pint	.50c
Dry Gin, per quart bottle \$1.00, pint	.50c
Champagne Cognac, quart \$1.75, pint	\$1.00
Invalid Port Wine, per bottle	\$1.25
Montilla Sherry Wine, per bottle	\$1.00
White Port Wine, per bottle	\$1.25
Beaume Burgundy, quart bottle	\$1.25
Chambertin, pint bottle	.75c
Hocheimer, quart bottle \$1.00, pint	.50c

DIXI H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-Date Grocers,

1317 Government Street.

Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

The "Cross" Shoes for Stylish Women

An air of elegance distinguishes this fine American Footwear. Newest and most advanced exclusive designs in Pumps, Oxfords, and Gibson Ties; tan, brown, kid and patent leather.

Prices Per Pair \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00

Sole Agents

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson St., Victoria

Your shoes will be right if you get them here

V. O. P. VERY OLDEST PROCURABLE KING WILLIAM IV.

This is a blend of the rarest selected old Scotch Whiskies to be found in Scotland. It is pronounced by experts to be singularly rich in those compounded elthers—only developed in the finest spirits by great age—which impart the delicacy of flavor and constitute the elegance of bouquet so much prized by connoisseurs. To the gourmet it is offered as a substitute for the old liqueur Brandies shipped from Cognac prior to the destruction of the vineyards by phylloxera.

Call for King William IV. V. O. P. at any first-class hotel, bar, cafe or club. If your dealer cannot supply you for home use, kindly telephone

PITHER & LEISER,

Sole Agents.

Cor. Fort and Wharf Sts., Victoria.
Water St., Vancouver.

INVESTIGATION OF PAPER TRUST

The Newspaper Publishers Lay Case Before Congressional Committee

CHARGE COMBINE TACTICS

Say Price is Artificially Kept Up By the Paper Manufacturers

Washington, April 25.—The actual investigation of the wood pulp and print paper question, involving in prospect an examination into the affairs of the Paper Trust to determine whether or not it is, as alleged by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, a combination in restraint of trade, was begun to-day by the select committee appointed by Speaker Cannon. Representatives of a committee of fifty appointed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association arrived in Washington to-day, in response to a telegram sent yesterday by Chairman Mann of the committee, to President Herman Ridder of the Association, and General Manager M. E. Stone, of the Associated Press, inviting testimony.

The newspaper delegation appeared before the investigating body at 2 p.m. and the presentation of the publishers' case was at once begun by John Norris, business manager of the New York Times. Mr. Norris says that he and his associates appeared as representatives of substantially all the daily newspapers of the United States. "We consume," said Mr. Norris, "at least eighty per cent. of the news print paper used in the United States, and represent the seventh largest industry in the country, an industry that has been menaced by an extraordinary aggregation of law breakers."

"We will," added Mr. Norris, "produce figures to prove our assertion that the papermakers plan to add sixty millions of dollars per annum to the burdens of the paper consumers."

Mr. Norris declared that, "we will show you why you should at this time

NEWS SUMMARY

- 1—British cruiser sunk in collision. Appalling work of storm. Paper trust investigation.
- 2—Mysterious events at Store street plant. Police tug-of-war team for Vancouver. Should subpoena other engineers also. Local and general news.
- 3—Salvation Army immigrants doing well. More men required to man fortresses. Local news.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British press opinion. Arrivals at city hotels. Where tourists register.
- 6—Leonard Tait resigns to manage Transfer. Obituary notices. The weather. Victoria tide table. Local news.
- 7—Accidental death, verdict of jury. Krug taken back to face theft charges. Military officers are awaiting advice. Legal intelligence. Local news.
- 8—In woman's realm.
- 9—Sporting news.
- 10—Marine news.
- 11—Social and personal. Letters to the editor.
- 12—Real estate advertisements.
- 13—Real estate advertisements.
- 14—Mainland news.
- 15—American fortunes declining, says prince. Chequered career of Bank of England. Comparison of earnings of steamers. General news. Additional sport.
- 16—Financial and commercial. The local markets.
- 17—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.
- 18—In the world of labor. City churches.
- 19—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—First of a series of articles on "Makers of British Columbia." Col. Wolfenden's reminiscences of work of the Royal Engineers.
- 2—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.
- 3—For the young folks.
- 4—An hour with the editor.
- 5—Where the fate of America was decided. A vision of Egypt.
- 6—The simple life.
- 7—The simple life.
- 8—The beauty and character of flowers. The necessity for a national war chest.
- 9—Prince Bubow on foreign affairs. Canadian girl captures London.
- 10—National defence. Burns' grandson. Victoria pastor writes from Rome.
- 11—"The Robber's Loot," a tale of Leech river, by D. W. Higgins. A study of heraldry.
- 12—Britishers seeking homes in the last west.
- 13—Alm and scope of Franco-British exhibition.
- 14—Concerning music and the stage.
- 15—Gleanings from the exchange table.
- 16—A lecture on Joseph Howe. A paper on present-day journalism.

make a piecemeal revision of the tariff, also that you can do so without precipitating a general revision of the tariff."

The association, Mr. Morris declared, promised to satisfy the committee that there had been no material increase in the labor cost of paper per ton of output. The increased cost of wood, he said, had been only artificially stimulated by the specifications of these paper makers, and is without justification, and is an attempt to profit by the largest paper maker disclosing an increased cost of production, of only sixty-four cents per ton, gives no excuse for the rise of \$12 per ton in price, or the threatened additional increase of \$10 a ton, making a total addition of \$22 a ton.

Mr. Norris charged that the increase was made by the International Paper company in the face of an announcement in 1907 that a family was due in August—"A famine that came according to schedule." The association, he said, promised to convince the committee "that they have glutted the Canadian mills with orders, and have kept the Canadian laborers employed, while bound together to keep American labor in idleness until the demand for paper should increase. After Norris had concluded his preliminary statement, the question arose whether the committee would call upon the International Paper company and other manufacturers of print paper in the United States to produce their books for examination.

Mr. Mann, chairman of the committee, said that what the committee desired to get at was whether the publishers claim that the removal of the duty on wood pulp would cause a decrease in the price of print paper, and whether the publishers proposed to support before the committee the charge that the so-called paper trust is a conspiracy in restraint of trade within the meaning of the law.

Mr. Sims asked whether the removal of the import duty on wood pulp would not be a discrimination against American woods. Mr. Norris replied: "My information is that the spruce supply in this country is largely owned by paper manufacturers, and that they are holding for the future and buying their supply in Canada for the present."

Mr. Norris said the consular board in Canada has fixed the price of print paper at \$8 a ton f.o.b. at the mills and said that Canadian companies have been selling their product in the United States at one dollar less a ton, than paid, than can be bought from producers in the United States. He said that the International Paper company and other manufacturers of print paper in the country have been buying extensively pulp woods and timber in Canada.

GRANTS MUCH LAND IN AID OF RAILWAYS

Quebec Government Introduces Bill on the Eve of Prorogation

Quebec, April 25.—A bill was introduced by the government yesterday providing for grants of from 4,000 to 2,000 acres per mile for new sections of railway to be built in the province.

A total of 2,376,000 acres of the public domain is to be handed over to railways, according to the bill. The subsequent maximum sale value to settlers of this land is placed at \$2.50 per acre, so that the land will represent a possible value to the beneficiaries of \$5,940,000.

The Quebec Central, the Oxford Mountain, the Quebec & Lake St. John (now controlled by the Canadian Northern Quebec railway), the Quebec, Montreal & Southern, the Indian River, Matane & Gaspe, the Canadian Northern Quebec, and the Atlantic, Quebec & Western, and among the railway companies which are to be given grants.

The Gladiator's crew numbered 450 men, and Capt. Walter Lumsden, due to naval traditions, was the last to leave his ship. Only a few men then were missing, and it was thought that most of them were saved by a boat which had put out from Yarmouth. Capt. Lumsden on landing at once sent a message to Capt. Passow thanking him for his promptitude in lowering boats and speaking in the most complimentary terms of the conduct of the St. Paul seamen.

The Gladiator soon settled down. Only her upper works are now visible. The St. Paul returned to Southampton, and her passengers were sent ashore taking accommodation at the various hotels. The ship will sail for the Teutonic on Wednesday, special arrangements having been made by the American company. The fact that the St. Paul sustained no worse damage than a badly buckled bow and a comparatively small hole on her port side is the most remarkable feature of the whole occurrence. Her injuries were temporarily repaired before putting back to Southampton.

On the other hand, the Gladiator was a protected cruiser, especially designed for ramming. Unfortunately for her, she received the full force of the St. Paul's momentum amidships, and she was cut almost in two. The storm which was responsible for the collision extends along the whole southeast coast of England, and it is described as the worst since the blizzard of 1881. All the landmarks were hidden by the driving curtain of snow as the St. Paul proceeded on her outward course, and it was exceedingly difficult to locate any sounds of warnings that came through the storm.

Several of the men who were rescued from the Gladiator declare that it was marvelous that the ship was not lost with all hands. One of them said: "We left Southampton this morning in foggy weather. After we passed Hurst Castle and were inside the Isle of Wight, the snow which all that time had been falling, came on thicker than ever. Suddenly there was a terrible crash, and the crew, most of whom were below, found on running up the companion ways that the St. Paul had run into us amidships. The cruiser sank in about twenty minutes, and it is lucky that we were not in deep water, for when the Gladiator went over on her beam ends we were not able to launch all the boats. We got out a few, however, and others came from the St. Paul and from shore. To them we owe our lives."

All the men speak in terms of the highest praise of Capt. Lumsden.

The St. Paul reached Southampton at seven o'clock in the evening. Although the damage was severe enough to necessitate her returning, it was

amazingly slight in comparison with the damage to the cruiser. In accordance with the admiralty regulations, the St. Paul was proceeding at reduced speed.

The Gladiator was a twin screw protected cruiser of the second class. She was of 5,750 tons, and was 320 feet in length. She was built at Portsmouth in 1896.

STEAMER SINKS BRITISH CRUISER

Gladiator Rammed by American Liner St. Paul in the Solent

SOME OF CREW DROWNED

Collision Occurs in Blinding Snowstorm—Cruiser at Anchor

amazingly slight in comparison with the damage to the cruiser. In accordance with the admiralty regulations, the St. Paul was proceeding at reduced speed.

The Gladiator was a twin screw protected cruiser of the second class. She was of 5,750 tons, and was 320 feet in length. She was built at Portsmouth in 1896.

Canadian Northern Finances

Toronto, April 25.—Wm. Mackenzie leaves tomorrow for England in connection with the carrying through of certain financial propositions for the Canadian Northern railway.

Insane Man's Suicide

Lindsay, Ont., April 25.—Wm. Lowery committed suicide by hanging himself on Thursday night. No reason can be given for the act other than that he suffered from temporary insanity.

Dynamite Suspects

Oakland, Cal., April 25.—One of two men seen skulking near Big Jim Gallagher's house a few minutes before the explosion on Wednesday night, is under arrest. The arrest is pronounced to be an important one. The suspects' identity is not given.

Murderer's Disappearance

London, Ont., April 25.—Conflicting reports come from western Ontario as to the whereabouts of Moyer the soldier murderer. Taystock, Maplewood, Ingersoll, Seaforth, Stratford and Goderich are among the places where correspondents say he was seen yesterday or the day before.

Heavy Fog at New York

New York, April 25.—A dense fog which settled down over the city this morning interfered seriously with the movement of shipping, and made it necessary for half a dozen big ocean liners, among them the Arabic, the Lusitania, the President Grant and the Philadelphia, with thousands of passengers from European ports, to anchor off Sandy Hook to await clearing weather.

Alleged Jewelry Thieves

London, April 25.—William O'Connell, supposed to be an accomplice of Claude Herliher in the theft of jewelry from the residence in New York of Mrs. David P. Morgan, was arrested in Liverpool last night. Like Herliher, O'Connell had a number of loose diamonds in his possession. Herliher's case will come up in the Bow street police court on April 27, and O'Connell will probably be arraigned at the same time.

GREAT SNOWSTORMS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Remarkable Aberration of the Weather Experienced in Past Few Days

London, April 25.—The United Kingdom is experiencing remarkable weather. Snow has fallen in London every day since last Monday, and the thermometer has been down nearly to the freezing point.

Heavy falls of snow in the north have caused floods on the Scottish border, and early this morning the heaviest snowstorm for many years swept over southern Sussex and Hampshire, the snow in some places being two or three feet deep.

At Southampton business has been practically suspended, the street car service is snowed up, and gangs of men are digging the cars out from deep drifts. All trains at Southampton are late. The same conditions prevail at Portsmouth, and there have been heavy falls of snow at Bath and Bournemouth.

The Newmarket races have been postponed on account of the snow.

Cars Blown Away

Mobile, Ala., April 25.—Four cars were picked up at Moshon, on the Jackson and Kansas railroad, and deposited hundreds of feet from the right of way. Two negroes were killed outright and the cars were wrecked. At Fort Deposit, Ala., three persons were killed. The Mobile and Ohio railroad reports that the train service will be in operation by to-night. Two trains filled with passengers are tied up at the state line, and the passengers will be compelled to go without meals to-day, and perhaps to-morrow.

Disasters in Georgia

Atlanta, Ga., April 25.—As a result of the storm which last night swept into Georgia, after having done extensive damage in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, twenty-five persons are dead and at least a hundred are injured. The storm, which first moved in a northeasterly direction, striking the towns of Chipley, Harris, LaGrange, Griffin, McDonough, Locust Grove, Cedartown and Cave Springs, while a portion of its fury was felt in Atlanta shortly after midnight.

At Cave Springs nine persons were killed, and a score or more injured. The wind swept a path half a mile wide and five miles long from the outskirts of Chipley in a southwesterly direction to Hamatre. There is not a house left standing in the storm-swept area. At Cameo, two negroes were killed, and one white man is reported dead at Hinson.

At Columbus, Mrs. Norris and her daughter were instantly killed. The property loss in this section will be heavy.

Gifford reports that three white women were killed and eight white persons injured and a property loss of \$50,000 sustained. The path of the storm at this point was directly over the cotton mill and the cottages of the mill operatives. Twenty-five of these cottages were demolished, and the escape of their inmates is regarded as miraculous. A score or more buildings sustained great damage. Physicians of the city rushed to the scene of the disaster and gave prompt relief to the injured, who were moved to hospitals as quickly as possible. A public meeting was held late today to raise funds for the injured.

ENGLISH BALSAM OF ANISEED

Overcomes coughs and colds by relieving the throat and air passages of unhealthy secretions; heals the irritated surface. Ask for English Balsam of Aniseed, 25c bottle at this store.



YOUR MEDICINE CHEST

Also needs good Throat lozenges, such as:	
Campbell's Bronchial Pastilles, per box.....	10c
Lyman's Throat Pastilles	25c
Dr. Bark's Pastilles	25c
Lorimer's Antiseptic Pastilles	25c
Zymole Trokeys	25c
Menthol & Honey Cough Drops, per lb.....	40c

We can well recommend these.

CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE

NIGHT CLERK ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE

We Are Prompt. We Are Careful. Our Prices Are Right.

COR. FORT & DOUGLAS STREETS. Telephones 222 and 135.

Messrs.

Stewart Williams & Co.
LATE WILLIAMS & JANION.

Duly Instructed by E. C. Musgrave,
Esq., to Sell by

Public Auction

At His House, 966 Heywood Ave., on
Tomorrow

At 2 P. M. Sharp, the Whole of His
Household Effects

Comprising

Extension Table, 6 Mission Dining-room Chairs, Couch, Arm Chairs, Occasional Tables, Wicker Chairs, Bamboo Furniture, Bed Lounge; a quantity of Glassware, Kitchen Table, Cooking Utensils, Crockery; Wheelbarrow, Lawn Mower, Boiler and Tubs, Fishing Creel, Sprayer, quantity of Tools, Dolls' House and Toys; large Linen Cupboard, Iron Bedsteads and Spring-top Mattresses; Chest of Drawers; Looking Glasses, Bureaus, Washstands, Toiletware; a quantity of Household Linen and Blankets; Pictures, Curtains and other goods too numerous to mention, on view on morning of sale.

The Auctioneer. Stewart Williams.

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.
LATE WILLIAMS & JANION.

Duly instructed by the administrators
of the late James Wilson will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

Unless disposed of by private treaty
previously, of which due notice
will be given

at

Bray's Stables, Johnson St.

on

FRIDAY, MAY 1

At 2:30 p.m. sharp

The following

Horses, Carts, Etc.

Comprising

1 MARE, BUGGY AND HARNESS.
1 BAY MARE.
1 BAY HORSE.
1 BLACK HORSE.
1 MARE AND COLT.
3 DUMP CARTS.

1 LIGHT SOIL CART, HARNESS,
ETC., ETC.

The Auctioneer. Stewart Williams.

W. B. RYAN,
E. F. LANG,
C. W. BLACKSTOCK.

MAYNARD & SON
AUCTIONEERS

Short Notice Sale

Instructed by a party leaving the city,
we will sell on

Tuesday, 28, 2 P.M.

At our salerooms, Broad Street,

Almost New Elegant
Oak Furniture

Carpets, Rugs, Brass and
Iron Bedsteads, Upright

Grand Piano (good tune)

Drop Head Sewing Machine.

We were instructed too late to
classify, this elegant line of furniture,
but full particulars in Monday's Times
and Tuesday's Colonist. On view Mon-
day afternoon.

MAYNARD & SON... AUCTIONEER

Dissolution of Partnership

The firm of Blackstock & Co., Real
Estate Agents of 632 Yates street, Vic-
toria, B. C., have by mutual consent
dissolved partnership as from 7th

April, 1908. All accounts due by the
firm should be presented at 632 Yates

street or mailed to the late firm ad-
dress, P. O. Box 757, Victoria, B. C., on

or before 30th April instant.

Money due to the firm will be pay-
able to W. B. Ryan and E. F. Lang

at the office of the firm.

W. B. RYAN,
E. F. LANG,
C. W. BLACKSTOCK.

CREOSOTE
WANTED

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, will

be received up to 4 p. m. on Monday,

the first day of June, 1908, for 750

drums, or more if required, of about

90 Imperial gallons each, of high

grade coal tar creosote, according to

specification which can be seen or had

at the office of the undersigned, to

whom tenders must be addressed.

W. M. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, April 2nd, 1908.

The Auctioneer. Stewart Williams.

W. B. RYAN,
E. F. LANG,
C. W. BLACKSTOCK.

MASSAGE

Turkish Baths

VIBRATOR TREATMENT

MR. BJORNFELT, SWEDISH
MASSEUR.

Special Massage and Homotreatment
by appointments

Body Development.

Room 2, Vernon Blk., Douglas St.

Hours 1 to 6. Phone 1629.

Ladies MEDICAL Gents

TAKE YOUR FACE IN HAND

When a woman looks old to herself,
how does she look younger? Consult

Mrs. Minnie Stanner, the expert
Face and Hair treatment. Try a Clay

Pack for the complexion. Electrical

face massage, hairdressing, manicuring,

23 Vernon block. Hours 9-6. Phone 1629.

Thaw's Case

Poukhkeepsie, N. Y., April 25.—J. C.

Graham, of Newburgh, attorney for

Harry K. Thaw, appeared before Justice

Morchauser in the Supreme court

today and secured an amendment to

the writ of habeas corpus issued in

Thaw's behalf, making it returnable

in this city May 4 instead of May 9,

the date originally set for this hearing

of argument. The change was made

to suit the convenience of witnesses.

Particulars later.

Auction Sale at Mart every Friday.

H. W. DAVIES, M. A. A., Auctioneer.

Lever's V-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap

Powder is a boon to any home. It disin-

fects and cleans at the same time.

20

S. A. IMMIGRANTS
ARE ALL DOING WELL

Organization Has Brought 700
to B. C. This Year—No
More Coming

The immigrants brought into this
Province from England by the Salvation
Army this year are all doing well,
according to Adjutant Thomas Bross,
the financial secretary of the Salvation
Army, with headquarters at Vancouver.
The adjutant is over here in
connection with the remodelling of the
Salvation Army's church on Broad
street, where among other additions,
a Sunday school will be provided in
the near future.

Both Adjutant Bross and his wife
have taken a great interest in the im-
migration question, and, discussing
those brought into the province from
England this year, he said:

"We have brought about 700 into
British Columbia this year so far, but
it is unlikely that there will be any
other large parties coming in on our
initiative during the present year.
Positions had been secured for all these
men when they arrived, and most of
them are in the Okanagan country, at
Summerland, Peachland and other
places. The Goldstream ranch estate
alone took fifty. They arrived in Ver-
non by special train on March 10, and
met with a great reception, the mayor
of the city receiving them in person.
He afterward congratulated the Army
on the men they had brought out.
About two-thirds of these were young
men, and most of them had had some
agricultural experience before they
came. So far, I am glad to say, the
reports we have received would indi-
cate that they are doing well.

"The Salvation Army exercises great
care in the kind of men they bring out.
We do not take the low class of
Englishmen. We realize that the reputa-
tion of our organization is at stake,
and every precaution is taken. We get
applications from all parts of England.
It is a mistake to suppose that it is
the failures only who want to emigrate
to Canada. England is overcrowded,
and there are more and more people
who realize that at home, humanly
speaking, they have not much chance
to earn more than a living, with the
certainty of paying rent for the rest
of their lives, while they believe that
with equal industry and frugality they
will be able to get on in Canada. The
result is that they come out, and do well.

"Work has been much scarcer than
usual during the past winter, but there
were many positions to be had by those
who would look for them. Our
officers scoured the country and got
these 700 positions at just about the
time the city of Vancouver had 500 un-
employed on its hands. We had a
similar experience in Toronto. Our
immigration officer, Colonel Howells,
went to a meeting of the unemployed,
at which there were about 200 men
present, and asked permission to speak.
He told them that he had 500
applications for men, and if they
would come round to his office in the
morning he would send every man
present out to work the same day.
None of them went, however. It was
farm work, and they did not want to
leave the city.

"The real trouble last winter was
due to the financial stringency in the
States. The men were out of work in
the cities across the line, and hearing
that things were better in Canada they
came in hordes looking for work.
Business in Canada was slackener than
usual, and these extra men made matters
rather hard for a while. There
were a great many men out of work
in the States. We came through Spokane
in January, and we found that our
barracks were giving free shelter
to a couple of hundred men every
night, and it was the same thing in

Seattle.

The Salvation Army organizes

things very carefully. For instance,

when the last batch of 700 were

brought across, a special train was en-
gaged and two cooks were provided for

each tourist car. Provisions for the
whole party were bought at wholesale
and brought along on cars with the

train. The result was that the men
were made comfortable at a minimum
of expense.

**SPEEDY CURE FOUND
FOR INVALID CONVICTS**

Sight of the Magistrate Sends Thom

Hurrying Back to the
Rock Pile

Convicts are a foxy, suspicious lot

and the fact was well illus-

trated at the local prison jail the other

day. Magistrate Jay was out

there to examine a candidate for the

asylum, and it happened that Dr. Helm-

cken was also there seeing that pris-

oners who were sick. It seems that

there have been quite a number of men

who have been reporting themselves

sick lately, although their guardians are

inclined to the belief that they suffer

rather from an indisposition to work

on the rock pile, than from any more

serious malady.

On the day in question, as had been

the case at two or three prior visits,

there were over twenty men who said

they wished to consult the doctor. The

first man up was Hays, who is doing</p

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 55 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postage paid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or to the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year. \$5.00
Six months. 2.50
Three months. 1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, April 26, 1908

MAJOR HODGINS' CHARGES.

The allegations made by Major Hodgins in regard to improper classification of work on the National Transcontinental Railway were treated much more seriously at Ottawa than they have been by the Liberal newspapers of British Columbia. Mr. Parent, Chairman of the Railway Commission, has given a general denial, but the matter is not to stop there. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given notice that he will ask for a special committee of the House to be appointed to investigate the charges, and says that Major Hodgins will be subpoenaed to give evidence. According to practice the committee will consist of both Government and Opposition members, the majority being the former. A non-partisan and expert commission would be better than a committee, but as it is to be presumed that the proceedings will be public, if all the evidence will be available, it is hardly possible that the actual facts can be kept secret, no matter how much inclined a party majority might be disposed to shield the commissioners.

The matter is of very great importance. Major Hodgins says that he can prove his case up to the hilt. If he does so, the removal of Mr. Parent and at least one of the other Commissioners would seem to be a foregone conclusion. The Colonist has been told many things which it has not published, and the forthcoming investigation cannot fail to do a great deal of good. It ought, one would think, to lead to one or the other of two results. Either it will be shown that there has been improper classification or there will be evidence to prove that the work of the Commissioners is deserving of public confidence. All the people of Canada will await the result with great interest.

THE LOCAL OUTLOOK.

Everything relating to the Prime Minister of the British Empire is of interest. The office is a remarkable one. There is nothing else like it in the world. Its holder is the virtual head of the greatest aggregation of states and peoples that has ever existed, so far as there is the slightest reason even to suspect from anything recorded in history or preserved in tradition. The Empire consists of many self-governing parts, but in the last analysis the control of the executive power rests with the man, who is the choice of the Sovereign for the position of his chief adviser. It is true that his tenure of office is temporary and dependent upon the popular will; it is true that any one of a thousand things may lead to his overthrow; it is true that the enjoyment of his powers is hemmed in by constitutional restrictions; yet as long as he is Prime Minister he exercises an authority unequalled by any other individual. Mr. Asquith's earlier portraits suggest those of the late Sir John Thompson, but those taken more recently show a more angular countenance. They indicate firmness and gentleness, and a combination of the student and man of action. If he is not a man of strong convictions with plenty of courage to back them up, physiognomy is deceptive. Mr. Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol, had among the men whom he trained many who have since become distinguished. Among them were Lord Milner and Lord Curzon, yet he is on record as saying: "There is no young man for whom I would more safely predict political success than for Asquith." His success was not meteoric. He devoted himself to his profession, and made his way to the front only by degrees. About twenty years ago he was entrusted with the defence of his present colleague, Mr. John Burns, and Mr. Cunningham Grahame on the occasion of the Trafalgar Square riots, and he made his mark. Later he exhibited great brilliancy as counsel before the Parnell commission. He was Home Secretary from 1892 to 1895 in the Liberal ministry and displayed such excellent qualities of administration that he was regarded as one of the most promising of the rising generation of British statesmen. When he took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer under the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, it was universally recognized that he was on his way to the leadership of the Liberal party, and to the distinguished post which he now occupies.

Great things may be expected of Mr. Asquith. He is yet in the prime of life, and it has been a life calculated to bring out the best that is in a man. He is an ardent Imperialist, although he has hitherto declined to consider that Imperialism necessarily implies the abandonment of Free Trade. He takes office under difficult conditions. His deceased leader has left him a number of very difficult political legacies. During the Salisbury

and Balfour regimes many domestic problems were held in abeyance, and as was to be expected they are all pressing simultaneously for solution. There is the ever-present Irish question, the education question, the license question, the Scottish land question and others. Besides these there are army reform, the maintenance of the navy, the fiscal question and others. Either because of the dominating influence of the great Conservative leader, or because these questions had not fully ripened, and doubtless to a large extent because the Boer war occupied the attention of the nation, things remained in Great Britain very much in statu quo for several years. When Mr. Balfour succeeded to the premiership and through ill-health Mr. Chamberlain was forced to relinquish public life, there was no dominating force in the country. Gladstone and Salisbury had occupied the centre of the stage too long for new actors to find their way readily to the front. When Mr. Balfour met the fate that every one saw was inevitable almost from the day he took office, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman found all the semi-quelescent issues of the day awakened to full vitality. He bent his energies to the task presented by them, but his greatest admirers cannot claim that he made much progress. So far from reducing the number or gravity of the several problems, he forced a new one to the front, namely, the constitution of the House of Lords, a question sufficient of itself to claim the whole attention of the nation and tax the wisest statesmanship.

Such is a brief and somewhat imperfect sketch of the tremendous responsibilities resting upon the shoulders of Mr. Asquith. It may be that he will not be able to secure a sufficiently strong public endorsement to warrant him in attempting to deal with them, and that he may prepare a definite programme and appeal to the people at an early date for their endorsement. Looking upon politics simply as a game, Mr. Asquith holds a stronger hand than any of his opponents, but this is not his point of view. He feels in the fullest degree a sense of his responsibility. We may expect from him a resolute and courageous effort to deal with the many great questions involved in the welfare of the Empire. If he believes there is need of radical reform, he will undertake it fearlessly; if he is satisfied that the truest progress is that which hastens slowly, practical conservatism will temper his Liberalism. Of one thing we may feel sure. He is a safe man, fully alive to the needs of the hour and animated by the most patriotic motives.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Only those persons who have recently visited all parts of Victoria and its immediate environs can form an adequate idea of the gratifying progress which the city is making. A recent visitor, who was given an opportunity of doing this, said that he thought the estimate of population, 35,000, must be much too low. He expressed his great surprise at the evidence of advancement observable in every quarter. There is no doubt whatever that Victoria has entered upon a period of very satisfactory growth, and that this growth is likely to be accelerated. The improvements in the business centre are not very notable. The merchants carry more and better goods, but as yet very many of them are content to do business in premises which are very unpretentious. While it could be wished that some of them would adopt a different policy, there is danger in over-building, and it is better to have too little than too much money locked up in structures which are not revenue producing. During the last five or six years there have been some notable additions to the business blocks, but it must be conceded that Victoria is not quite abreast in this respect with most cities of its wealth and importance. One effect of this is that transient visitors do not carry away with them as favorable impressions as they might otherwise. But if our business blocks are not as a rule, very impressive, the solidity of our business houses is beyond all question, and one of the most gratifying features of the local outlook is that Victoria firms are in excellent shape to take advantage of the expanding trade, which will result from the development of Vancouver Island and the opening of the Central part of the province by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. From the manner in which events are shaping themselves, we think there is every reason to expect that Victoria's prestige as a commercial centre will be greatly enhanced. Quite a number of our citizens were in a hurry to jump to the conclusion that Vancouver had secured such an advantage that competition was not to be thought of. A few years ago such people used to tell us that we ought to make up our minds that if this city became a place of residence for people of means and a tourist resort during a few summer months, we had no good reason for expecting anything more. We venture to think that this view is not held by the business men of Victoria, who are able to hold their own against all competitors, and who see in the development of the province promise for the expansion of their own trade.

But the city is progressing along other lines. It is becoming more important as a residential point; it is becoming more popular as a tourist resort. In these particulars the outlook is extremely satisfactory. The great influx of people into the Prairie Provinces will result in the removal

of many of the older residents of that part of the country to the Pacific Coast. They will sell their property to the new-comers and will look around for new homes. Only a very small proportion of them will go to the eastern provinces. They will seek, in making exchange of residence, to find a place where climatic conditions are less rigorous than in any part of Canada east of the mountains, and a very large percentage of them will come to Victoria, which, taking one season with another, is unquestionably the best locality from a climatic point of view to be found on the whole coast. In addition to the advantages in this respect, it has close at hand what is certain to be the arena of a great industrial and commercial development as will be found anywhere during the next half century.

If parents considered themselves only that they might select some point out of British Columbia as a residence, but when they have children they naturally desire to bring them up in a land of business opportunities, and this British Columbia is about to become on a scale far larger than it is at present. In this connection it is important to bear in mind how very essential a part educational facilities will play in the development of a residential city. Of these we have many that are excellent, but we venture to suggest that the time has come when the people of Victoria should unite in a resolute effort to secure the location of the Provincial University here. With this assured, the future of the city in a residential way would be placed beyond all question. From now on the expansion of tourist travel may be regarded as a business that will take care of itself. The Colonist approves of the grant to the Tourist Association, and believes that the advertising of the attractions of the city ought to be continued indefinitely; but there need no longer be any doubt in any one's mind that the future of this city as a tourist resort is assured.

The only drawback likely to arise will be from the lack of accommodation for visitors. Apartment houses, where sunnier visitors can get good suites of rooms for a moderate rental, if not already a necessity, will very shortly become so.

The industrial outlook is good, with every prospect of steadily becoming better. There are more industries in and around Victoria than many of us realize, and they are all prosperous. Expansion seems to be the order of the day in this line. The city has before it certain other prospects, into the details of which we shall not go today, and we shall content ourselves with expressing the conviction that the strategical value of this city and Vancouver Island in connection with the development of the Pacific Northwest, including Alaska, and the expansion of trans-Pacific commerce is in a fair way to receive recognition at an early day. The Colonist is always optimistic, but it never felt more good reason to be hopeful of the future of this city than it does today.

HINDU IMMIGRATION

We find in the London Times of April 8, a fuller statement of the results of Mr. Mackenzie King's mission to London than has yet been published. We quote the Times' report in full:

The mission of Mr. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor for Canada, to this country in connection with the immigration of Indians into Canada has, Reuter's Agency understands, been concluded. During the past week further conferences have taken place with Lord Elgin, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Morley. There has been the fullest exchange of views between the three governments, and it may now be said that the situation is fully appreciated on all sides.

While it would be premature to state in detail the exact steps that are contemplated, there is reason to believe that, as a result of these conferences, a satisfactory solution of the difficult problem of the emigration of Indians to Canada has been found.

It may be taken for granted that legislation on the subject of emigration from India is unlikely, but it is probable that administrative measures will be taken to discourage Indians from emigrating to a country where the climate and conditions of labor are so unsuitable to men of the class now arriving in British Columbia. The government of India has already taken steps to notify the officials and people in the Punjab and other parts of India of the labor, climatic and other conditions in Canada, in order to prevent Indians from being misled by erroneous statements on the subject. It is realized that the conditions under which emigrants have left India in the past for cold climates are often quite unsuitable, and it is in this direction that measures for amelioration may be expected.

Satisfaction is felt in official quarters with the action of the Dominion government in sending an emissary to this country to discuss the question before taking action itself, and much appreciation is expressed at the able manner in which Mr. Mackenzie King has presented the case of his government.

Mr. Mackenzie King, in conversation with a representative of Reuter's agency, said that he was unable to express any views as to the result of his mission until he had submitted his report to the Dominion government, which would not be until after his return to Canada. He added: I should like, however, to take this opportunity of saying that I cannot speak too highly of the cordial and sympathetic manner in which the Colonial, India and Foreign Offices have received the representations I have made on behalf of my government. The consideration of the ministers concerned has alone made it possible during the brief period of my stay in this country to deal with the question in hand in the fullest manner and to effect a complete exchange of views on the many sides and bearings of this problem.

Asked to what extent race feeling entered into the present agitation against Indians, Mr. Mackenzie King replied:

We fully realize that the Indians are British subjects, and that as such their interests cannot be too fully considered. The question, however, is an economic and not racial one. In this matter Canada is considering first the interests of the Indians themselves. We believe that these people are unsuited to our country, and in any representations which have been made we have been acting on their behalf quite as much as in our own.

We congratulate Mr. King upon the spirit in which he has carried on the discussion with the British government. As he says the feeling of the people of Canada on this subject is not one of hostility to the Hindus, but is based upon the conviction that in the interests of the natives of India the movement of laboring men to this country ought to be stopped. The Colonist is very gratified with the manner in which the question is being disposed of. From the very outset this paper contended that the place to stop the influx of Hindus was in India, and this is the course that is to be taken.

There was heavy snow in England on Friday and Mr. Winston Churchill seems to have been caught out in it.

The Times refers to Major Hodgins as "the alligator." This is a case either of bad spelling or unnecessary invention.

Every one will hope that the invitation which the Canadian government has extended to the United States battleship fleet to visit Victoria and Vancouver will be accepted.

Those English emigrants, who growled so furiously because it snowed a little in the eastern provinces a week or ten days ago, ought to have been in England during the last few days.

Premier Gouin, of Quebec, proposes liberal land subsidies for railway construction; Ontario is giving assistance to such enterprises by way of guarantee. It is drawing near the time when British Columbia will have to move in this direction.

The news from India is rather disquieting, but public opinion throughout the Empire will be in accord with the view taken in England—that Lord Kitchener is thoroughly competent to cope with any situation which may arise.

The preliminary draft programme for the Victoria Day celebration is apparently a very good one. We are glad to see that a prominent place has been given to Indian sports. These have always constituted a great attraction, and we hope that this will be fully borne in mind by the committee.

The federal government has refused to accept the contention advanced in some quarters in England that Canada owes it to the Empire to take those who cannot find work there, without questioning their fitness. This is an attitude in which it will be supported by public opinion throughout this country.

Collier's forbids us, and all other newspapers, to reproduce or even quote from Mr. Kipling's letters. Collier's is a pretty good publication, but it can on occasion make an ass of itself with great facility. Evidently Collier's is not greatly pleased with the reception Mr. Kipling's productions are meeting with in this country.

A correspondent, writing from Salt Lake City, expresses his high appreciation of the Sunday edition of this paper and asks us to take up occasionally the careers of men, who, while they cannot be called Makers of History in a large sense, have yet played so important a part in the affairs of mankind that their life record is of interest and contains many valuable lessons. We shall endeavor to comply with the request, and in the meantime beg to thank our correspondent for his kind words, and assure him that we shall make a note of his criticism.

A correspondent would like us to inform him when and why the Bible came to be called "Holy." We do not know with certainty, but in a translation of the writings of Gildas, a British historian who lived in the Sixth Century, he is represented as saying that during the persecution of Diocletian "all copies of the Holy Scriptures that could be found were burned in the streets." Diocletian was Emperor of Rome in the early part of the Fourth Century. It is improbable that Gildas originated the term, and we may therefore conclude that at a very early period in the history of the Christian church the custom was to refer to the Scriptures as "Holy."

A correspondent asks for the correct pronunciation of "Clece." It is Serse; there is no authority as far as we have been able to find for Searsay which he has been told is correct. A general rule for the pronunciation of classical names is to give the same sound to the letters as would be given to them in English words in the same combination, bearing in mind that there are no mute syllables. Thus Penelope is a word of four syllables, unlike "antelope" in English, which has only three syllables. So also Penates is a word of three syllables, so also is Hydaspe, and the "e" in the last syllable is always long as in "be." It ought never to be given the French sound of the long "a."

The defeat of Mr. Winston Churchill is not an epoch-making event, but the man, who thinks that a little thing like losing an election will curb the bit of the aggressive son of Lord Randolph, does not know the stuff that the Churchills are made of. The fact that Mr. Asquith did not send him a letter endorsing his candidature looks a little odd, and unless it can be explained, it will rankle in the memory of the defeated minister. It cannot be said that when Mr. Churchill was defeated, the unexpected happened, for as soon as it seemed at all probable that he was slated for cabinet rank, his defeat was said to be well-nigh certain.

Hundreds Have Found That This is This City's Best

WEDDING GIFT STORE

YES, hundreds have found that there is no other establishment in the town that offers such an immense variety of suitable gift pieces. They have found that there are no limitations imposed upon the person who seeks a wedding present here. No price limitations, because the price range starts as low as a dollar, and from that rises gradually to a hundred or to several hundred. We cater to everybody's wants, and the invitation to look is general. This season's display is the best we have ever gotten together, and is also the largest, but it is advisable to make selections as soon as possible because there are many unduplicated things which are selling rapidly. A wonderful presentation of tempting things, suitable for gifts, await the early caller. Come tomorrow!

Some Laundry Helps From the Kitchen Department

For Those Who Toil at Monday's Wash

Our Kitchen Furnishing Department isn't confined to the supplying of cooking utensils, etc. Here you will find all sorts of household helps, and not the least of the big assortment is the host of washday helps—items that help a whole lot to make Blue Monday a much brighter day. We list here but a few of this department's offerings, and

would be pleased to have the opportunity of showing you many others.

WASH BOILERS—Galvanized, best quality, at, each, \$2.00 and.....\$1.75

WASH BOILERS—Copper bottom, at, each, \$2.50 and.....\$2.25

WASH BOILERS—All copper, at, each, \$5.50 and.....\$5.00

"RIVAL" WRINGERS are the best of the medium grade wood frame wringers, and are guaranteed for one year. In two sizes, at, each, \$4.00 and.....\$4.75

"EUREKA" WRINGERS, the original horseshoe iron frame wringers. Warranted for one year. We show four sizes, at, each, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$8.00 and.....\$10.00

"UNIVERSAL" are the next best, and are guaranteed for three years, in two sizes, at, each, \$5.00 and.....\$6.00

"ROYAL" WRINGERS, the best made, guaranteed for five years, at, each, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$8.00, \$9.00 and.....\$10.00

We can supply Rolls or any part of the above Wringers from stock at once, which is a great convenience to you.

ECLIPSE TUB BENCHES. Each \$2.25

would be pleased to have the opportunity of showing you many others.

CLOTHES HORSES—Wood, extend to 12 feet, giving a drying space of 36 feet. Each.....\$1.50

With drying space of 48 ft. Each \$1.75

EMPIRE CLOTHES DRYERS, made of selected wood, oil finish. It has 10 arms each 2 feet long, giving a drying space of 20 feet. Can easily be hung against the wall with a nail. Purchase one today. You will find it invaluable in the kitchen.

So moderately priced, too. Only....\$7.50

WOODEN TUBS, at, each, \$1.00 to \$1.75

GALVANIZED IRON TUBS, will not rust or break, at, each, \$1.00, \$1.25.....\$1.50

INDURATED FIBRE TUBS, at, each, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and.....\$2.00

IRONING BOARDS, on stands, at, each, \$2.00 and.....\$2.25

NOTE AND COMMENT

FORTY YEARS AGO

BRITISH OPINION

There is an old saying to the effect that "There is no hope for him who fails to embrace his opportunity." If this is true, it is not difficult to apply it to nations as well as individuals, and we are reminded of its applicability to the present position of Canada by the fact that there is universal agreement that the Dominion is facing a magnificent opportunity because of the extreme favor in which it stands in the eyes of British investors. The *Fire and Insurance Chronicle*, in its issue of April 16, has a very instructive and interesting article on the question of "British Capital in Canada and Railroad Development." We quote the concluding paragraph:

The fact seems established that Canada's credit in London has risen to a position higher than that of any other part of the overseas Empire. Contributory to this have been not only the extent of the country's natural resources and its generally liberal and fair treatment of railroad and other enterprises making for their development, but its business and banking methods. The greater reason exists therefore for seeing to it that the good name of Canada is maintained in every particular. In some respects the Dominion has just now an unusual opportunity for interesting not only British but—as recently pointed out in these columns—French capital as well. The full in trade activity, and the turning from speculative enterprises are steadily increasing Europe's available funds for high class investments. Financial, industrial and political uncertainty in the United States and South America are not attractive features to old country investors. And there are those who, with or without reason, sufficiently feel the ferment of socialism in Great Britain itself, to be somewhat deterred from domestic investments which would otherwise appeal to them. This then is Canada's opportunity.

It is probably correct to say that there is no similar area within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada which promises to more richly reward the prospector than Vancouver Island. By far the greater portion of its surface is a virtual terra incognita, though the conviction is universal that it is rich in all the prime mineral resources. Apropos of this, we noticed an article in the April issue of the Canadian Mining Journal, under the caption "The Need of Prospecting," which we reproduce, believing that it will appeal with special force to readers of the Colonist and all who are interested in the question of Island development:

Mr. Leach, in his paper read before the Canadian Mining Institute, refers to the small amount of systematic exploration that has been done upon the Moose Mountain range. If this is true of Moose Mountain range, it is even more true of the other Ontario Quebec and Nova Scotia iron-ore districts. Mr. A. B. Willmott, in his excellent monograph on "The Iron Ores of Ontario," makes a striking and effective comparison. He refers thus to the work done in one small section on the United States side of the Lake Superior country and contrasts it with what has been attempted in Northern Ontario: "The amount spent on exploration on the Vermilion range alone, between Tower and Section 20, a distance of say thirty miles, probably surpasses all the money spent in actual exploration of the hundreds of miles of similar ranges in Northern Ontario." This fact is eloquent. One of the conditions that hamper the development of Canadian iron deposits is the fact that owners usually stipulate for excessive royalties or grossly over-estimate the value and extent of their holdings. Another cause is the apparent unwillingness of Canadian consumers to grant reasonable terms to possible shippers. In other words, with one or two exceptions, there appears to be a decided indifference on the part of Canadians in embarking on the development of our iron ore deposits. The situation is a complicated one. But of this we are sure, namely, that Federal and Provincial bounties should be so adjusted as to encourage directly the use of Canadian ores.

We had not known that anybody particularly cared to know why fat men walk with a prouder stride than the thin man, but it appears that some of the scientists in Paris have been interesting themselves in the question, with the result that the following "special cable dispatch" appears in a recent issue of the *Toronto Globe*:

Paris, April 17.—"Why do fat men walk with a proud carriage and, despite their jowlity, often have a fierce look in the eye?" was the question discussed at length today before the French Academy of Science by Prof. Robinon, the eminent savant.

He expounded a complicated and highly technical explanation, showing that the repletion of the stomach has the effect of drawing up the diaphragm and shortening the base of the thorax, thus lengthening the waist. The mechanical effect of this is that the stout, well-fed man is forced to strut.

"At the same time," he said, "a very stout person is inclined to have a fierce look in his eye, because the eyeball moves is encumbered with adipose tissue."

Toronto put forward a claim the other day of having as a citizen a third cousin of the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, the new British Premier, and now Ottawa goes Toronto one better by claiming possession of a first cousin to the distinguished statesman. A press dispatch from the federal capital says:

Mr. T. Bernard Williams, who for many years has been engaged in farming in the Canadian west, is now a resident of the capital, and a member of the Ottawa Reform Association. Premier Asquith's mother was an aunt of Mr. Williams on the paternal side, and as a youth the latter was a frequent visitor at the Asquith home in Yorkshire. Mr. Williams came to Canada twenty years ago, and spent two years at the Ontario Agricultural College prior to going into farming in the west. Last year, in the company of farmers' delegates sent to Great Britain by the Immigration Department, he toured England, and delivered some fifty lectures on the agricultural resources of the Dominion.

The British Colonist, Monday, April 27, 1868.

The bark *Oakland*, consigned to Mr. R. Broderick, arrived yesterday from San Francisco. She will load at Burrard Inlet with lumber for San Francisco.

Mails Coming at Last.—The steamship John L. Stephens sailed from San Francisco on Saturday last for Portland with the Victoria mails. She will connect with the Active at Astoria for Victoria.

A Noted Character Shot.—Samuel Brannan, a California millionaire, was shot and dangerously wounded in Napa county in that state on the 17th inst., by a squatter on his land who lay in ambush. After being shot Brannan was robbed of his watch by his assailant.

On Saturday afternoon no less than three steamers arrived at the same moment, the *Isabel* from Burrard Inlet, the *George S. Wright* from Portland and the *Douglas* from Nanaimo. They gave the bay an animated appearance and caused a large number of persons to collect on the wharves.

The Enterprise arrived at 10 o'clock yesterday morning from New Westminster, having been detained by the sitting of the council on Saturday night. Among the passengers were the Hons. Smith, Walken, Stamp and Pemberton. A Cariboo express and mail also arrived.

The steamer Sir James Douglas came down from Nanaimo on Saturday evening. She reports the steamer *Oriflamme* taking on coal on Saturday afternoon. She had 130 U. S. troops on board and was filled with munition of war and stores. It was expected she would sail for the north on Sunday. The ship *Eldorado* would complete her cargo of stores on Sunday for San Francisco on Tuesday. The *Douglas* brought down a few passengers and a small cargo of barley and oats.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Rev. Dr. Rutherford Waddell, of Dunedin, who has recently published a volume of sermons under the title of "The Voyage of Life," is a County Down man, and was born near Ballymena, his uncle having been Captain Mayne Reid, the famous novelist. Of the book referred to the Melbourne Messenger says: "Dr. Waddell, of Dunedin, the post-preacher of New Zealand, has, at the urgent request of his people, published a little volume of sermons under the title 'The Voyage of Life.' The little book has all the winsomeness of its author, and that is saying something. Imagination, scholarship, sympathy, and spiritual power are all here. The preacher who can find a sermon—and such a sermon—in 'Coaling' deserves that we doff our caps to him. Readers will remember that remarkable volume from the same pen 'Behold the Lamb of God!' and if they will possess themselves of the smaller book they will find food for brain and heart and much wise counsel for life. Preachers especially would do well to ponder the sermons and attempt an analysis of their power."

It need hardly be said, says the Westminster Gazette, that Mrs. Asquith is entirely at home in the world where her husband will now occupy the commanding position. She has a host of friends in both camps, and her many gifts and vivid personality have made her a place of her own apart from that which she fills as the wife of a distinguished man. She has unfortunately suffered much from ill-health during the last eighteen months, and this has necessarily withdrawn her from society in London; but she is now on the way to recovery, and may be relied upon to play her part with distinction and success. It may be interesting to recall the friendship that long existed between Mr. Gladstone and Mrs. Asquith's family. It was to Mr. Gladstone that Sir Charles Tennant owed his baronetcy bestowed upon him in 1855 in recognition of his services to the Liberal party, while later the veteran statesman not only took the warmest interest in the projected marriage between the then Home Secretary, of his appointment, and Miss Tennant, in the spring of 1894, but himself attended their wedding, at St. George's Hanover Square. Conspicuous among the presents on that occasion was a book from Mr. Gladstone, inscribed in his own handwriting on the flyleaf, "To Margaret Tennant, as she is and is to be." Mrs. Asquith was for many years as well known in the East End as in the West End of London. She and her sisters, Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton and Lady Riddlesdale, started a creche for babies at Wapping, which they visited regularly, going down by penny steamboat. Mrs. Asquith visited several hospitals, and had a district in Aldersgate where a large number of factory girls were her devoted friends. She took them every year to the country for their holiday, and delighted in helping them in every way possible. One of Mrs. Asquith's sisters, Mrs. Graham-Saunders, is a very successful amateur artist.

While in England the lawyer premier is the exception, in America the lawyer president is, says the *Manchester Guardian*, the rule. Of twenty-five presidents since the foundation of the Republic all but seven have been lawyers. The exceptions are Washington, Monroe, the elder Harrison, Taylor, Johnson, Grant, and Roosevelt. The next president will probably be a lawyer, for the most likely names are those of Taft, Hughes and Bryan. The predominance of the same profession in American cabinets is no less conspicuous. Today, if the attorney-general, Mr. Bonaparte, should happen to be absent from Washington, Mr. Roosevelt could obtain competent legal advice from the secretary of state, Mr. Root, or the secretary of war, Mr. Taft, or the secretary of the interior, Mr. Garfield. In an emergency he might even consult the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Cortelyou, who is a law graduate, or the secretary of commerce and labor, Mr. Straus, who was a member of a law firm for nine years before entering mercantile life. In fact only two members of the present cabinet—the postmaster-general, Mr. Meyer, and the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wilson—are without some tincture of legal training or experience.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

London Times.—Mr. Redmond's resolution in favor of Home Rule was carried with Mr. Simon's amendment saving the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, by a majority of 150, after a decidedly instructive debate. Though the present Government came into office pledged to the bill not to bring forward a Home Rule Bill during this Parliament, they did not bind themselves to refrain from giving Irish separation all the indirect support in their power. They said it would be political dishonesty and a fraud upon the electors to introduce the Bill, but they reserved to themselves liberty to build a halfway house in the shape of "Devolution" and to further "administrative Home Rule" in the discharge of their administrative functions. They have exercised this liberty in both respects, and we know the results. The Irish Councils Bill of last year represents their endeavors to "lead up to the larger policy" in the field of legislation; cattle-driving, tattle prosecutions, and an increase of the Irish police force are the fruits of Mr. Birrell's essays at governing Ireland according to Irish ideas. The attitude which they adopted towards Mr. Redmond's thoroughgoing Home Rule resolution is a further illustration of the sense in which their declarations to the British constituents are to be interpreted. Before the elections they jeered at their political opponents and charged them with political dishonesty for parading the Home Rule "doge" and "bugbear," and Mr. Birrell, who was then the head of the publications department of the Liberal organization, affirmed that "Home Rule was not the issue and could not be." Now they conceive that though Home Rule was not the issue, and though it would be positively de-praved of them to bring in a Home Rule Bill—which they know that the House of Lords would reject—they are justified in giving the Home Rule movement all the countenance they can, and in calling upon their supporters to advocate it, provided it is garnished with some verbal reserves. It is a pity that they did not bring all this plainly and prominently before the country at the time of the last election. Mr. Redmond has, at all events, taken care that they shall not be able to keep Home Rule in a judicious half-light when next they appeal to the people. The issue which he raises is perfectly clear, though it does not cover the whole problem, and his Liberal allies will not easily contrive to make light of it or to shrink it, in the future. He twitted them with the strange and anomalous position in which, by their pre-election pledges, they have placed the question. They are at the head of a great majority which largely consists of professed Home Rulers. They are professed Home Rulers themselves. Yet by their electioneering speeches they have bound themselves not to pass a Home Rule Bill. Mr. Redmond is resolved to prevent them from fettering themselves by any such self-denying ordinance again. Home Rule, he insists, must be a live issue when the next Parliament is chosen.

Mr. Redmond is quite clear what is the kind of Home Rule which he demands. He wants an Irish Parliament and an Irish Executive responsible to it with complete control of all purely Irish affairs. To do him justice, that has been his claim all along. When he helped the Government to draft the Devolution Bill, he never for a moment intended that, even had it been framed as he desired, it should be accepted as a substitute for the "larger policy." He has no insuperable objection to paper safeguards for the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. He looks upon them as unnecessary and superfluous, because, as he asserts, he and his party have always recognized that supremacy, and have always felt that it could not be alienated. It was maintained, he observes, by both of the Gladstonian Home Rule Bills, and he quoted Mr. Parnell's speech upon the first of them to prove that this opinion was shared by the late Irish leader. But he forgets that both Mr. Parnell and himself have expressed themselves somewhat differently before un-English audiences. Mr. Parnell, in a famous speech which he made in the United States, stated that the real end he and his associates had in view was to pave the way for Ireland to "take her place among the nations of the earth." That, he said, was "the ultimate goal" at which they all aimed, and none of them, he added, "would be satisfied until they had destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England." Does Mr. Redmond disown that statement? Does he disclaim Mr. Parnell's doctrine that "no man has the right to fix the boundary to the march of a nation"? Less than two years ago he himself was asserting that he could not vote for it without Mr. Simon's amendment, because it did not explicitly recognize the supremacy of Parliament. He held, moreover, that no House of Commons would be justified in sanctioning so vast a constitutional change as the resolution would commit them to without the authority of the country. That authority this Parliament has not got. Their powers, Mr. Asquith declared, are exhausted with regard to the problem of Irish government. That statement is satisfactory so far as it goes. What the Nationalists may think of it is another and an interesting question.

Where Tourists Register

At the Provincial Museum—Jessie A. McLean, Chicago; Jessie Duill, Salt Lake City; Edward P. Cox, Utah; Clark P. Streator, Santa Cruz, Calif.; Q. Willy Kemp, Cameron, Texas; W. B. Teatland, Auckland, N. Z.; L. Johnston, London; N. H. Lane, Sydney, N. S. W.; Frank Lance, New Zealand; R. A. Arnold, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.; James W. John, Thatcher, Ariz.; Matthias Walsh, Lancashire, Eng.; E. J. Trohman, Portland, Ore.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Stavordale, London; E. B. Peale, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Secombe, Alfred Bunker, Tacoma; W. J. Fraser, Cumberland, Montreal; C. B. Chapman, Col.; W. F. Watson, Melbourne; Alex. J. McKezie, Sydney, N. S. W.; G. Huhn, Kenora, Ont.; S. Pritchard, San Francisco, Calif.; T. M. Park, South Shields, Eng.; Samuel Gentier and Gus Singlet, Philadelphia; W. O. McSweeney, Seattle, Wash.; Robert Smith, Melbourne; B. E. Fry, Jr., Portland, Ore.; B. Jackson, Midway, B. C.; Miss B. Tannamill, Midway, B. C.; James Paterson, Scot-

At the Drillard—

At the Dominion—

At the Driard—

At the Balmoral—

At the Victoria—

At the Balmoral—

At the Victoria—

TEA TEA TEA

Just arrived, consigned to the late firm of Fell & Co., which we have bought at a rate on the dollar,

2,000 Pounds Tea

Usual price 40c per lb. Friday and Saturday on sale at 4 lbs. for \$1.00
Also 400 lbs. tea. Usual price 50c per lb. Friday and Saturday 3 lbs. for \$1.00
Money refunded if not satisfied.

COPAS & YOUNG

Phone 94. Quality Grocer, Fort Street.

VERY CHOICE WATER FRONTAGE

FOUR EXTRA LARGE LOTS, between beach drive and Oak bay beach, fronting on the famous sandy beach, will sell in pairs at \$1,400 (For Two Lots)

TO RENT—Furnished Cottage, per month.....\$40

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

A Sure Cure for Tired Feet

One of the most annoying and persistent of summer worries is the affliction of tired, aching, swollen or perspiring feet.

Bowes' Foot Powder

can be earnestly recommended; it gives ready relief; is both safe and hygienic; keeps the feet sweet and dry.

Only 25c per box at this store.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

Logger's Tools

We invite inspection of our line of
Special Logging Blocks
Swivel Chokers
Swivels, Dogs, Hooks,
Undercutters, Mauls,
Spring Board
Irons, etc.



E. B. MARVIN & CO.

1206 Wharf Street, Victoria

The Arrival of Spring Announces the

Children's Needs

in Neat Clean Cut Shoes

Tans—Blacks—Patents

This Season We are Ready to Fit Them all—Girls and Boys and Tiny Tots Too

SO SEND THEM ALONG

Baker Shoe Co., Ltd.

1109 Government St.



The Colonial

Police Model Humber Bicycle

This is a style of wheel that will meet the requirements of those seeking a very strong yet not a very heavy wheel. Special tires, special frame and equipment. There is no other English wheel in British Columbia like it. No other that can touch it. Call and inspect this fine machine, also our other lines of English and Canadian wheels.

English Wheels \$50 up.

Canadian Wheels, \$40 up

THE PLIMLEY AUTO CO., Ltd., Cycle Dept., 813 Govt St., Opp. Post Office

LEONARD TAIT LEAVES LOCAL TEACHING STAFF

Has Accepted Management of Victoria Transfer Company

Leonard Tait, until recently principal of the North Ward school, will take over the management of the Victoria Transfer Company next Friday. Mr. Tait's resignation has been submitted to the school board and will be considered at the next meeting which, in all probability, will take place on Tuesday evening.

Although Mr. Tait's name is almost indelibly fixed in the minds of most Victorians as an educationist, one of the most efficient of the local school teaching staff, he has had wide experience in the business with which he will be identified in the future. Having spent the majority of his younger days on a farm he thoroughly understands horses. Since he has followed up his early experience and has not forgotten that theory is always more useful if tempered with practical learning. And so he has, whenever possible, kept horses about him. This being the case he may be considered one having acquired a happy medium of theoretical and practical knowledge which should make him a most efficient manager for the local company. Mr. Tait has been with the local teaching staff for the past twelve years and, needless to say, the school trustees regret that he has decided to leave educational work.

Mr. T. Barlow, the present manager of the Victoria Transfer, is retiring from active business. He will still do some trading, however, in horses to occupy his leisure moments.

Other matters which will come up for consideration by the board will be the question of portable schools and the addition to the Kingston street school, provision for which has been made in the civic estimates and the cost of which will be \$6,000. It is the intention to have these ready for the opening of the school term after the summer holidays. Since steps have been taken to test the validity of the bylaws recently voted upon, nothing can be done towards the purchase of the two sites and the erection of the new school in the north end until the legal question has been settled.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Native Sons Assemble

Post No. 1, Native Sons of British Columbia, intend giving a concert and general social evening at their next meeting on Tuesday, April 28. A large number of members and non-members are expected to be present. Mrs. Jennings will cater for the occasion.

At Home Wednesday.

An "at home" will be given by the ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church next Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. E. S. Smith, 51 Charles street. The proceeds will be devoted to the Young Women's Christian association rooms, which will be opened in the Denny building, Pandora avenue, in the course of a few weeks.

Eighth Sacred Concert.

The city band will give its eighth sacred concert in the Grand theatre Sunday afternoon, May 3, at 3 o'clock. It will be assisted by Miss Emma Sehl, soprano; Miss Katie Palmer, mezzo-soprano, and West C. Nelson, baritone. The band has an excellent programme prepared and will take up a special collection on behalf of their new uniforms.

Island Excursions.

Commencing May 1, the excursions among the islands on the steamer Iroquois will be run, though a boat will not go on her regular summer schedule, which includes the popular Sunday excursion, until May 24. From and after that date, the regular excursions will be run throughout the summer months. While Capt. Sears is in the east Capt. Jameson will be in command of the Iroquois.

Many Golfers Coming.

There will be a large contingent of golfers on the occasion of the struggle for the Pacific Northwest golf championship, which will be held in the city May 6, 7, 8 and 9. Already intending visitors have engaged no less than sixty rooms at the Empress hotel, the reservations coming from Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Spokane and Butte. F. W. McCrimmon and Will Falconer of Butte, two of the advance guard, arrived at the Empress yesterday.

Annex to Hospital.

Work on the annex to St. Joseph's hospital is proceeding apace. Yesterday the sister superior of the institution expressed the opinion that it will be so completed as to permit of its being utilized by September. The additional accommodation is much needed, the present building being crowded to its utmost capacity. The new structure has about fifty-four rooms, all bright and large, and the furnishings will be selected with the idea of providing for the convenience and comfort of both patient and nurse.

Chinese Education.

Joe Doong Tarn, an attaché of the Chinese general consulate at San Francisco, addressed a meeting on Friday evening at the Chinese Methodist church after a banquet had been duly discussed. Before a large audience of his compatriots, Mr. Tarn spoke of the benefits conferred by education, and urged his hearers to assimilate what was best in western civilization, while avoiding their own weaknesses, such as the liking for opium. On the platform were Go Dong, president of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Yerke, editor of the Wah Ying Yat Po, of Vancouver, and Mr. Chan the Methodist missionary.

Examination Results.

The results of the engineering examinations of the provincial board conducted by District Inspectors S. Baxter and J. Kay last week have been announced. The names of those successful are given as follows: Second class—J. C. Jessop. Third class—Messrs. Wm. Atkins, Edwin Blackburn, Theo. Cadwell, Robert Jenkins, H. M. Mogge, John T. Newham, E. A. Platt, G. Richards, R. C. Shillito, David Todd, Leo. Vivian. Fourth class—H. Carson, E. A. Harris, G. S. Lowe, G. Pooley, H. J. Russell. Fifth class—E. T. Albee.

Messrs. Baxter and Kay left for Nanaimo where they will preside over similar examinations in the court house of that city.

SMITH PREMIER Typewriters Rented Repaired

A. M. Jones, Sole Agent Phone 8103; Room 18, 1106 Government St.

Company Meeting

A meeting of No. 3 company, Fifth Regiment, will be held at the drill hall on Monday evening, April 27, when business of importance will be considered. A full attendance is desired.

Navy League Meeting.

The executive committee of the Victoria-Esquimalt branch of the Navy League held a meeting at the secretary's office last evening, when resolutions of great importance were prepared for submission to the annual general meeting to be held in the hall of the Y.M.C.A. next Wednesday. After the general business of that meeting is concluded, an address will be delivered by Captain Clive Phillips-Wolley on "The Influence of Sea Power, Illustrated by Wolfe's capture of Quebec." Ladies are especially invited to attend and the secretary wishes it to be noted that there is no charge for admission. A large attendance of all interested in the maintenance of Britannia's supremacy at sea is urgently sought.

Interesting Musical Event.

The sixteenth annual students' recital given by the pupils of Prof. E. G. Wickens, in the Institute hall, View street, on Tuesday evening, April 28, will be one of the most interesting musical events of the season, not only to the pupils participating and their parents, but also to the music-loving public, especially those who are possessed of children musically inclined. No greater incentive to a child's musical inclination can be given than hearing other children playing with precision and skill. The delightful accuracy and verve of Prof. Wickens' little children's orchestra is a guarantee of their success in "Maritana" and "Hawthorne." The children's trio will be rendered by three pupils whose abilities will probably, in a very few years, be a feature in Victoria musical circles; another dainty little maiden will play a fantasia on her much-cherished three-quarter violin. In addition there will be cornet, viola and 'cello solos; also the introduction of a beautiful new Gothic Brad harp. Miss Sehl and J. H. Griffiths are kindly assisting with four vocal numbers, making a most popular and attractive programme of fourteen numbers.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Ketchen

The remains of the late Charles Ketchen, brother of Captain Ketchen, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, who died in Seattle, will arrive by today's boat for interment in this city. The funeral will take place from the chapel of the British Columbia Funeral Furnishing company tomorrow afternoon at 2:15, and 2:30 at Christ Church Cathedral.

The funeral of the late William Scott will take place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from Hanna's undertaking rooms, Yates street. The funeral will be conducted by the I.O.O.F.

SYNOPSIS

A vast high pressure area covers the entire North Pacific slope. Its centre overlying Vancouver Island and Washington, and fair weather has prevailed in all districts west of the Rockies. In the Prairie provinces a high area is moving down from the Yukon, and the low area is slowly passing eastward and is now centred over the lakes. These movements have caused a fall of temperature with snow at Prince Albert, Regina and Melfort, but good rain has fallen at Kamloops.

TEMPERATURE.

Victoria, B. C.	Min.	Max.
35	56	
30	54	
32	54	
31	53	
38	52	
39	51	
24	49	
31	48	
31	52	
19	40	
40	60	
30	50	
59	70	

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or strong north wind with stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair with stationary or higher temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest 56

Lowest 36

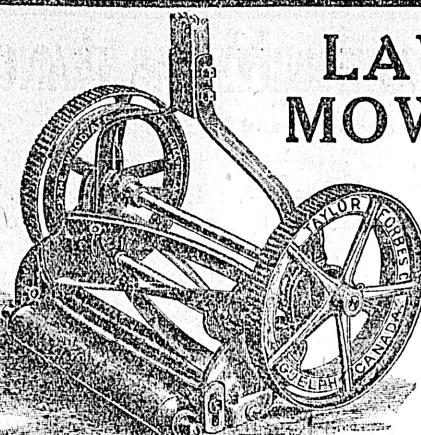
Mean 46

Sunshine, 10 hours, 42 minutes.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., April, 1908.

Date	Time	High	Low	Time	High	Low	Time	High	Low
1	2:46	8:21	9:09	4:35	10:10	7:62	11:10	4:37	8:21
2	3:05	8:31	9:56	3:16	11:19	7:42	21:19	5:41	8:31
3	3:29	8:51	10:41	3:00	17:45	7:22	23:28	6:01	8:51
4	3:54	8:55	11:31	2:17	19:34	7:13	23:10	6:17	8:55
5	4:15	8:55	12:02	2:25	17:51	7:15	23:25	6:25	8:55
6	4:37	8:55	13:20	2:41	17:51	7:15	23:25	6:25	8:55
7	1:07	8:21	9:14	1:16	2:59	7:15	23:25	6:25	8:55
8	1:38	8:21	9:14	1:16	2:59	7:15	23:25	6:25	8:55
9	2:00	8:21	9:14	2:16	2:59	7:15	23:25	6:25	8:55
10	2:18	8:01	8:54	2:34	2:59	7:15	23:25	6:25	8:55
11	2:26	7:51	8:22	6:11	11:34	6:61	19:36	6:25	8:55
12	2:03	7:71	8:13	5:91	12:40	6:71	19:38	6:25	8:55
13	1:55	7:51	8:19	5:13	13:39	6:91	19:49	6:11	8:55
14	1:47	7:51	8:19	5:13	13:39	6:91	19:49	6:11	8:55
15	2:29	8:11	9:03	6:18	14:31	5:37	1:20	2:14	8:55
16	2:10	8:32	9:10	3:11	11:30	5:22	1:57	2:57	8:55
17	3:01	8:41	10:23	2:17	17:38	7:22	2:23	5:57	8:55
18	3:21								



LAWN MOWERS

Cotton and
Rubber
Garden
Hose

We guarantee
our hose.

Garden tools of
all descriptions

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

544-546 Yates St.

CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA ROOMS

Try Some of Our Choice English Chocolates

A POT OF OUR FINE TEA,
A CUP OF COFFEE,
A CUP OF COCOA AND WHIP-
PED CREAM,
A CUP OF CHOCOLATE,
A CUP OF BOVRIL.

For your afternoon Tea while
down town will refresh you.

CLAY'S CONFECTIONERY

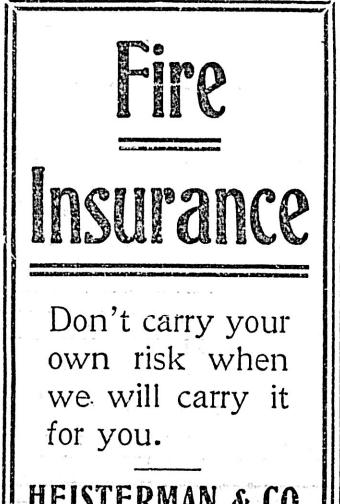
Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.



Mrs. Campbell
Chiropractor
1203 Government St.
Upstairs
Will Go Out by
Appointment
Telephone 1678



REAL HAIR
SWITCHES
from \$2.00 up at
MRS. KOSCHE'S
Hair Dressing Parlors
1105 Douglas St.,
Phone 1175.



Fire Insurance

Don't carry your
own risk when
we will carry it
for you.

HEISTERMAN & CO.

1216 Government Street

Phone 55.

1908 New Sweet Peas

Mikado Treats Jap Boys Well.
Lord Nelson, Bolton's Pink,
Mrs. Collier, Cyril Breadmore,
Nora Unwin, Evelyn Bryant,
Phenomenal, Florence Spencer,
Phillis Unwin, Frank Dolby,
Queen Alexander, George Herbert,
Romolo Piazzani, Helen Lewis,
Shastina, Helen Pierce,
"Unique," John Inman,
A. J. Cook, Miss H. C. Philbrick
Burpee's Primrose Spencer,
Burpee's White Spencer.

JAY & CO.
13 Broad Street Phone 1024

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

The Manville Fire Extinguisher

Better Than Fire Insurance
Simple, Effective and Cheap

For Prices and Catalogue

R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf St.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,
make pleasing and serviceable
gifts. If they bear the trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

they are the best. The money and
long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-
reens, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs,
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,

Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

LEMON, GONNISON & CO.

PHONE 77

ACCIDENTAL DEATH IS JURY'S VERDICT

Late City Foreman of Side-
walk Construction Killed by
An Electric Shock

That William Scott, late city foreman of sidewalk construction, met his death from the effects of an electric shock from a telephone wire on the Fairfield road on Friday afternoon, was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury which yesterday investigated the circumstances of the fatality. The jurors reached their verdict after but little consideration of the evidence which clearly showed that death was purely accidental. The evidence of William Cox and Joseph Smith, city workmen who were employed under Mr. Scott's direction in laying the sidewalk along Fairfield road, just east of St. Charles street, and of John Lloyd, lineman of the B. C. Electric company, furnished all the facts that the jury considered necessary.

Smith testified that while he and Mr. Scott were cutting down one of several trees which had to be removed in order to allow of the sidewalk being built, the tree fell across the top cross-bar on a nearby telephone pole breaking one of the wires and tearing two others from their fastenings. As these two were swinging a few feet from the ground, Prior, a youth, employed on the sidewalk construction, touched one of the wires and called out that it was charged. Cox and the witness attempted to replace the swinging wires on to the pole and had got one of them in place but while they were elevating the other by means of a long board, it slipped and Scott caught hold of it preparatory to placing it back upon the board to again elevate it when he received the shock. Smith first noticed Scott's glove, a light leather one, smoking and almost immediately the latter fell back still clutching the wire. He appeared unable to let go, and with a cry he dropped to the ground though the hand still stuck to the wire. Cox and the witness rushed forward and while the former held a board under the wire the latter cut it through with an axe.

Cox's evidence was practically the same as that of Smith with the addition that when Mr. Scott grasped the wire he was standing in a shallow pool of water on the roadway and Cox, before the wire was cut, had attempted to remove the foreman's hand from the wire by pushing it off with a piece of board but unsuccessfully. Mr. Scott, when he first caught hold of the wire appeared to smile but immediately the full force of the current struck him he called out and collapsed.

John Lloyd stated that he and two other employees of the British Columbia Electric company had been sent out to repair the wires after word of the accident had been received. There were two sets of poles, one on which the city wires are strung, but the current in these was shut off, being only used at night, and the other, holding the telephone wires and the lines of the British Columbia Electric company. These latter lines are strung on a cross bar about four feet below the telephone wires and carry a current of about 2,000 volts. These wires are of the ordinary covered kind. Witness was of the opinion that in some manner the telephone wire fell across the electric wire and Mr. Scott in pulling the wire across to place it on the board preparatory to elevating it to the cross bar, brought it into contact with the charged wire. The charge entered his body by means of the telephone wire, the fact that he was standing in a damp place mauling the circuit complete.

The evidence, submitted, failed to show whether the insulation on the electric wire had been damaged when the tree fell or whether or not the wire had been properly insulated.

The jury consisted of the following: William Jones, Frank Watkins, George Powers, John C. Hill, John J. Baird and Daniel McKeeman, foreman.

JAMES BAY BALL

Elaborate Preparations for Brilliant
Function at the Empress
Hotel

Arrangements for the ball of the James Bay Athletic association which is to be held on the 14th of next month at the Empress Hotel, are being carried on apace. The sale of tickets opened on Thursday at the following stores on Government street: The M. W. Whitney Co., Challoner & Mitchell's, The Victoria Book & Stationery Co., T. N. Hibben & Co., Fletcher Bros., and Mrs. Aaronson's. As previously announced, the tickets have been limited to three hundred and when this number is sold, no more will be issued under any consideration. Tickets may be reserved by mail if application is made before May 7.

The management of the Empress promises that this ball will eclipse anything that has been given in Victoria. A most elaborate supper, including wines, the menu for which is now in course of preparation, will be served in the luxuriously panelled garden, prepared especially for the occasion. A special matter of music is being given special attention also. A picked orchestra of fourteen pieces under the direction of Miss Thain will render a most delightful programme, the greater part of the music of which will be entirely new, having been imported from New York for this ball.

The boys of the club are working hard to make their dance a great success from every standpoint, and are being ably assisted in their efforts by the following committee of ladies: Mrs. James Harvey, Mrs. Sehl, Mrs. Herman Robertson, Mrs. Rismuller, Mrs. Carew, Gibson, and Mrs. Charles E. Wilson. As before stated, the proceeds are to be used to defray the expenses incurred in connection with the annual trip of the crews who will represent the J. B. A. at the next meet of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen in July next. For many years the James Bay boys have represented Victoria in rowing circles and have made a name for their city and their club all over the Pacific Coast and as far east as Winnipeg. It is only necessary to examine the magnificent trophies which are always on view in the club house to be convinced and to fully appreciate the good work done by Victoria's veteran athletic club.

The citizens of Victoria, especially those more intimately identified with athletics, are asked to patronize this ball so that the commendable work of the association may be carried on even more vigorously than before, and so that the younger element may be given an opportunity of proving themselves as efficient to defend the honor of their city and their club, as the "old" boys of the J. B. A. are.

SMALL BOYS FIGHT

Much Time is Taken Up in the Police
Court Over a Children's
Scuffle

Considerable time was taken up in the police court yesterday in settling a scuffle between two boys, John Stevens, aged twelve, and son of C. R. Stevens, grocer, had summoned George Market, the fourteen-year-old son of Joseph Market on the charge of assault. The boys, who are much of a size, both live out at Oak Bay, and their respective fathers were in court.

John claimed that George had stoned his dog, smitten him in the eye, kicked and otherwise abused him. George admitted throwing gravel at the dog, after which he asserted that the complainant had tried to kill him. He retaliated and a fight ensued in which the younger boy got the worst of it. His honor thought that the ends of justice would be met if young Market were let go on suspended sentence.

Four drunks received the usual hon-

MILITIA OFFICERS ARE WAITING ADVICE

Fifth Regiment Plans at Stand-
still Until Ottawa Authori-
ties Take Action

"I don't think a military organization was ever placed in a more humiliating position than that of the Fifth Regiment," remarked an officer of that corps yesterday. "We have handed our resignations to the proper authorities, thereby signifying our desire to be relieved of the duties of our positions, and yet no notice whatsoever is taken of the matter. What more can we do? According to the regulations, it is imperative that the officers continue in their respective positions until their resignations are formally accepted. There is no rule that I know of providing for the unnatural state of affairs now existing. Unfortunately our legislators apparently did not foresee such a contingency as the present. No clause can be found providing that the resignations must be recognized within a specified time. Had that been the case our hands would not have been tied as securely. Under the circumstances, however, we are helpless."

In the meantime, the same officer said, the work of the regiment was practically at a standstill. As was announced some weeks ago, all company drill has been suspended by the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Hall. Usually at this season of the year the drill hall every night is a hive of activity. Now the reverse is the case. The season's plans are in a nebulous state. No officer or man knows just what is likely to happen. All depends on whether the powers that be Ottawa recognize the justice of the demands of the local militia for more up-to-date ordnance and accoutrements. If it is shown that they intend taking action to place the Victoria corps on the same footing as those elsewhere, he presumed that the resignations would, in the majority of cases at any rate, be withdrawn. But he could say, without hesitation, that the officers would remain firm in their demand that the government give the Fifth regiment the same treatment as was meted out to organizations of the same standing in the middle West and Eastern sections of Canada.

Krug, who is the son of a distinguished and wealthy New York physician, arrived in Vancouver some time ago after a trip around the world. To the United States Consul there, Col. Dudley, who is a personal friend of the young man's father, Krug made himself known and he soon became well acquainted about that city. He had on several occasions wired to his father for money with which to return to New York but instead of doing so he spent the money in Vancouver with a number of boon companions. Finally, through the agency of Col. Dudley, the young man was given the position of purser on board the steamer Henrietta, belonging to McKenzie Bros., the regular purser having been taken ill. Krug made two trips on the boat and it is claimed by his employers, McKenzie Bros., that he collected a considerable sum of money for freight charges which he failed to turn in but instead, when he arrived back in Vancouver, he levanted on the Mariana. There is about \$115 which he is believed to have collected, in freight charges on a quantity of coal which the Henrietta carried north, but so far only \$80 of this is alleged to have been purloined by Krug.

When the Henrietta arrived at Vancouver on her last trip Krug reported at the office of his employers but explained that his accounts had not then been made out though he would have his statement ready as soon as he could go out and get a shave. That was the last seen of him. An hour or two later, the proprietor of an hotel at which Krug had been staying presented an account to McKenzie Bros. for Krug's board and lodging, explaining that the young man had stated the account would be paid. It was then learned that Krug had had his luggage taken to the wharf and put on board the Mariana with the evident intention of leaving Vancouver. The Mariana sailed on Friday before the police could be communicated with and a warrant sworn out for the fugitive's arrest, but the Victoria police were communicated with and when the Mariana arrived here Krug was arrested as he was pulled up from the water soaked through from his plunge.

When Krug boarded the Mariana he apparently had but a very hazy idea of his destination. It was not until the boat had left the Vancouver harbor that he knew she was bound for Australia. To the purser's questions as to his destination, Krug did not appear particular where he went or how he got there. He apparently intended landing at Honolulu, as he expressed his pleasure when told that the Mariana called there but he finally purchased a ticket, third class, for Sydney, Australia.

The management of the Empress promises that this ball will eclipse anything that has been given in Victoria. A most elaborate supper, including wines, the menu for which is now in course of preparation, will be served in the luxuriously panelled garden, prepared especially for the occasion. A special matter of music is being given special attention also. A picked orchestra of fourteen pieces under the direction of Miss Thain will render a most delightful programme, the greater part of the music of which will be entirely new, having been imported from New York for this ball.

The words "comedy-drama" as applied to a stage production have come to mean an elaborate presentation of somewhat exaggerated incidents in which sudden surprises of an exciting nature and sensational climaxes are conspicuous, while one or more realistic features are generally depended upon to make an impression. It is usually the case that a fairly large number of characters are employed and that the story is complicated and none too logically worked out. Such is the case in the play "Champagne and Oysters" which had such a phenomenal run at McVicker's theatre in Chicago some time ago, and in which the eminent comedian of the day—the late Mr. Roland Reed—made such a name for himself.

Mr. McCormick for the court said: "The evidence is not altogether satisfactory to the court so far, and we feel that the charge has not been proven. That is the judgment of the court, and the case is dismissed."

Go Fishing, but before you start call at W. H. Adams', 1307 Douglas street, Clarence block, for your outfit. A full line of finest English fishing tackle, Scotch files, etc., just received. The best in the world.

Of course you have considered the vital question of eating a good meal. If your decision is not yet made, call on Jack Levy at the Bank Exchange Chop House, Langley street.

Lace Curtains—Headquarters for the genuine English Nottingham lace curtains. Many new and dainty designs from 50c pair to \$7.50 pair. See our leading line at \$1.50 pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

We will continue for a short time longer to clear out our surplus copyright books at 75c each. Victoria Book and Stationery Company, Limited.

If It's Correct, Christie Has It.

MY SPECIAL

\$3.50 BOOT FOR
MEN



Most stores get \$5.00 for same
quality. Made of the most desirable
leathers, Box Calf, Velour Calf,
Vici Kid, Chocolate Kid, etc.,
Goodyear welted light and
heavy soles, nicely made, well
finished, all the newest designs,
patterns and lasts.

All sizes \$3.50

CHRISTIE'S COR. GOVERNMENT AND
JOHNSON STREETS

If Christie Has It, It's Correct.

Before the Festive Fly and the Merry Mosquito Comes.

Is the time for people to procure their screens for windows and doors. See our unrivalled line of seasonable goods:

GREEN WIRE CLOTH for Screen Windows up to 36 inches wide.

WINDOW SCREENS, the reliable adjustable kind 30c to 50c

SCREEN DOORS, all sizes.

SPRING HINGES for Screen Doors 25c

DRAKE & HORN
108 Yates Street
Hardware Merchants
Cor. Government St.



Is not ordinary tea. The difference is explained in one word—

SUPERIORITY

It is unexcelled in quality, strength and flavor. Sold by leading grocers from 50c a pound.

Don't Forget Our Prize Competition, Open to All Children.

Clearing Them Out
New 10 Inch Discs at Reduced Prices
New 10 Inch Discs at Reduced Prices

SUN RECORDS Only 60c Each

See What We Offer

SONGS

Honey Boy
God Save the King

Heidelberg
If I'm Going to Die, I'm

Going to Have Some Fun.

Dreaming Love of You
Father O'Flynn

Everybody Works But

If You Want a Marine Engine It's a FAIRBANKS-MORSE

You Want—Sure to be Satisfactory—We Can Supply You With a 2½, 4, 5, 8, and up to 30 Horse Power—You Make No Mistake by Buying One of These

Engines They Can't Be Beat and are Seldom Equalled

B.C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts Limited

P.O. Box 683

MARINE MOTORS

Before purchasing a marine motor, you owe it to yourself to inspect the "Lozler" and the "Union," on exhibition at our warerooms. The fame of Lozler Motors is world-wide; they are in use in every civilized country in the world and comprise the highest mechanical skill in design and workmanship. "Union" Engines can be run on gasoline, benzine, naphtha or distillate, they are very simple, strong, compact, durable, reliable and economical.

If You are Interested, Call or Write Us

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Y.M.C.A. Anniversary

New Grand Theatre

Sunday at 4 p.m.—Harry Stone, of Portland

Most popular Secretary in West. A plain, popular speaker to men. Y.M.C.A. male quartette, J. G. Brown soloist.

ORCHESTRA

MEN ONLY

8:30 p.m., Mr. Stone speaks to men.

There has been no chocolate produced in any country equal to

Cowan's Maple Buds

This is a confection every one should buy.

THE COWAN CO. Limited, TORONTO

48

Shortsightedness and Light

Shortsightedness is rapidly on the increase. The great cause of this deterioration is not so much due to overwork as to straining of the eyes by working or reading in deficient light. When the light is poor we unconsciously bring our eyes and the object on which they are focussed nearer together. This means that all the fine focussing mechanism of the eye is working under an unnecessary strain.

A plentiful supply of light is not all that is required; it should strike evenly on the object at which one is looking, and should fall on the workers' head from a height. When the light shines from above, the eyebrows and upper lashes prevent any direct rays falling on the unprotected eyes. When the source of light is on the level with or below that of the eyes,

Pearl Cake.

One cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, two cupfuls flour, one cupful cornstarch, one cupful sweet milk, whites of five eggs, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, half teaspoonful soda. Flavor as you please.

The cure for the blues—Cascarets. A million boxes go out every month to carry a world of sunshine. Are you getting your share?

Cascarets act as a bowel tonic, not as an irritant. They are vegetable. Their action is natural. Their effect is the same as the effect of some foods.

They are gentle; no griping.

They are pleasant; no dreading.

They are convenient; no waiting.

One old way was castor oil.

The effect was to grease the bowels, and for a single day. Oil never causes the bowel muscles to act.

Other ways were pills, salts and cathartics. The effect was the same as pepper has in the nostrils. They flooded the bowels with fluid.

Those fluids were digestive juices. And the waste today means a lack tomorrow.

We knew that the method was wrong. That the after-effects only weakened the bowels.

But we had no gentle laxatives in the old days. So we waited as long as we could, then took a big dose of physic.

The method today is to take one Cascaret at a time—just as soon as you need it. Then the bowels are always clean.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure you get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The price is 50c, 25c and

In Woman's Realm

HERE AND THERE

Dr. McIntyre, who was the chief speaker at the teachers' convention held last week in Vancouver, is reported to have said that the universities to be established in British Columbia and the other new provinces of Canada should not send to foreign countries for their professors, but that Canada should develop her own instructors.

It is, perhaps, presumptuous to question the soundness of a theory advanced by a man of so wide an educational experience as Dr. McIntyre. Yet one cannot help thinking that in so important a matter as choosing the men who are to have the greatest influence on our national life, the question of locality should not enter. Canada wants in her seats of learning the very best teachers that can be obtained. Whether they have been born and bred in our new country or come from the old world is a matter of no moment. What is important is that they should be men of wide learning and high character. Canada is too young to have among her comparatively small population men eminent in all branches of human knowledge. The colleges in the old world, which have become famous as seats of learning, were those which opened wide their doors to scholars from every quarter. It would be an anguish for the future of our country, if any narrowed spirit animated the authorities who have in their hands the selection of the teachers of her young men and women.

Canada, in this matter, should not show the spirit of those young people who look upon their elders with contempt and undervalue the lessons taught by age and experience. While we feel with justifiable pride that there are among Canadians, teachers who are in learning and in wisdom, distinguished among their fellows and still others whose worth, owing to their retiring modesty, is known only to their immediate associates, it must not be forgotten that this number is limited. The cry of "Canada for Canadians" is one that should not enter into our schools. Canada wants the best talent that can be procured whether it is to be found in Canada or elsewhere.

"To tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" would seem to be the best method, as far as Great Britain is concerned, of solving the immigration problem which is becoming a grave one. If it is possible, and it is hard to see why it should not be so, to let Englishmen and women know exactly the difficulties they have to contend with as well as the benefits they may hope to reap by coming to Canada, there would be little danger of the arrival on our shores of the idle and the worthless. If, in British Columbia, we have not yet felt the pressure of this evil or felt it in only a small degree, we owe our escape to our position on the western border of the continent.

The Englishmen who have hitherto come to this province have been of quite another type than those who are causing so much trouble further east. They have, like the rest of us, their own faults and foibles, but they have contributed not a little, to what is best in the life of our province, and to its material welfare. But the class who must be assisted to leave their own country and who neither know how to work nor are willing to learn, would not be persuaded to come to Canada if they knew the conditions of life here. On the other hand, there are many who have intelligence enough to know that the pictures which interested persons paint of life in Canada are untrue and they feel that the country which needs such misrepresentation to render it attractive is not a desirable place to come to. A correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire protests against the injustice of judging the whole English working class by the immigrants who came to Canada last autumn. He says men and women of the north and midlands of England are industrious, clean and frugal and would do good work in any country which was fortunate enough to have them for citizens. From his letter, one would infer that many of these people would emigrate to Canada if they believed they could better their condition by doing so. It is to such as these, it is necessary to point out the advantages of coming to Canada. They should be shown just what kind of workers are needed here, what difficulties must be overcome and what are the rewards to be looked for by those who persevere. As little room, as may be, should be left for disappointment or misunderstanding.

If these were done we would have fewer disappointed immigrants and the complaints of Canadians would be less loud and frequent.

Every year, the necessity for cleanliness is being more realized by those living in large cities. Immense sums of money are spent in making these cities proof against attacks of typhoid fever, diphtheria and kindred diseases which owe their origin to want of cleanliness. It is felt that the loss to the community caused by the premature cutting off of valuable lives is greater than any outlay necessary to prevent it, even from the standpoint of dollars and cents.

How much of the healthy condition of our own city is owing to its excellent situation, it would be hard to say. The winds that sweep in from the mountains across the sea, may sometimes cause discomfort, but they are great purifiers. As the population increases, it will become more, and more essential that every possible precaution be taken to remove from the city anything that may become a source of contagion. There are still, along many streets open drains which are dangerous not only to residents but to passers-by. It is to the interest of every mother in Victoria that the city should be clean and no expense or effort should be spared to make it so. The work of the city council in this direction can be greatly aided by the exertions of the householders.

The ribbon is arranged half hidden, half displayed among the waving strands of hair that are so prettily puffed in and out in great undulations upon the head. Rumor has it that the Psycho knot will take the place of the curl clusters that once centred the coiffure, but at the present moment there is a compromise effected between the Greek braid and the pout, which is eminently satisfactory.

There was still greater distinction and, in fact, a touch of real genius in another arrangement, composed of a chou of chinchilla, surrounded by silver tassels, a perfectly beautiful form of coiffure adornment.

Girls in the ballroom and at the theatres wear loops of ribbon with tiny clusters of small roses at the ends. The loops are passed over the front of the hair where they present the appearance of a ruche, and the roses fall about the ears.

One and a half cups sugar, half cup milk, one teaspoon butter, half teaspoon vanilla. Melt the butter in a saucepan, then add sugar and milk. Boil gently without stirring for thirteen minutes. Beat until stiff enough to spread, then add flavoring and spread over cake.

Honey Cake.

Half cup honey, half cup sugar, half cup butter, one egg, two cups flour, one cup cold water, two teaspoons baking powder. Flavor with lemon or vanilla.

WOMAN'S WORK

The ladies of St. James Guild hope to meet their friends at the Easter sale of fancy articles at the rectory on Tuesday afternoon. No admission will be charged and tea will be served during the afternoon.

A meeting of the executive of the Woman's Auxiliary, P. R. J. Hospital, is called for Tuesday next, the 28th of April at 2:30 p.m., at the Board of Trade rooms and a full attendance is requested. At 3 p.m. a general meeting is convened of this executive, members and friends and of the delegates from the affiliated societies of the Woman's Local Council to consider plans for immediate work to promote the establishment of the much needed maternity ward at the Royal Jubilee Hospital. His Worship the Mayor has accepted an invitation to be present, as have also the clergy of the city, and it is hoped that much good may come from a conference between so many representative citizens who have the progress and welfare of the hospital at heart. The public is most cordially invited to attend.

The final session of the Literary Society of the Alexandra Club for the season of 1907-1908 will take place on Tuesday next, the 28th inst., at 8 p.m. at the club. The evening will be devoted to receiving the report for the year and to informal discussion of future work. Members are asked to bring suggestions for class or general study. There will be a literary competition and refreshments and the evening will conclude socially. Invitations have been issued to those ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly assisted the society by speaking before it and a full attendance of members is invited.

On April 21 the Victoria Literary Society held the last meeting of their thirteenth annual session at the home of Mrs. R. B. McMicking, the vice-president, when the members were very pleased to welcome again in their midst Venerable Archdeacon Scryven, the first president of the society, also Mr. Sweet, who has been unable to attend this winter. The society is much indebted to Mrs. McMicking who has been chairman all season and has never missed a meeting. During the past season there have been twelve meetings of the society which has read and discussed three of Shakespeare's plays, also three of Emerson's essays as well as short extracts from the works of Southey, Cowper, Dickens, Van Dyke, Service and others.

As there has been such a revival of Dickens in Great Britain and Canada during the past year it was decided to devote the last meeting to selections from his best known works, each member reading a favorite portion aloud.

After refreshments a very successful and pleasant evening was brought to a close.

The tea table was most artistically decorated with yellow marguerites and Easter favors.

The tea and entertainment to be given at the Aged Woman's home on Wednesday afternoon, April 29, by the ladies of the Central and Emmanuel churches, promises to be very enjoyable as the ladies are preparing an interesting programme for music and literature. They hope to entertain in this way many of the friends of the institution as well as give a great deal of pleasure to the aged women. There will be no expense connected with the undertaking and the whole of the proceeds will be turned over to the building fund for the new home building. They trust that the public will show the interest they take in the institution by assisting with their presence. There will be no admission, but tea and home-made candy will be for sale.

Cook's Convenient Table.

Four even teaspoonsful make one even tablespoonful.

Twelve tablespoonsful dry material one cupful.

Two cupfuls make one pint.

One dozen eggs should weigh one and one-half pounds.

One teaspoonful salt to two quarts of flour.

One quart of water to each pound of meat and bone for soup stock.

Four pepper corns, four cloves, one teaspoonful mixed herbs to each quart of water for soup stock.

One teaspoonful of flavoring extract to one plain loaf cake.

One quarter pound salt pork to a pint of beans for "Boston baked beans."

One cupful butter (solid) makes one-half pound.

One cupful of granulated sugar one-half pound.

One round tablespoonful butter one ounce.

A Dangerous Habit.

Dressmakers and home sewers often have the dangerous habit of putting pins and needles in the mouth while sewing and fitting a dress.

A flat pincushion should be among the equipments of every sewing room, and its use should be insisted upon by the fitter, whether it is the dressmaker or one of the family. It can be worn suspended from the neck upon a bit of ribbon, or it may be fastened to the belt or to the waist.

Hair combings, saved and cleaned, make an ideal stuffing for flat pincushions, being light, pliable and holding the pins firmly.

The Pioneer.

What was his name? I do not know his name;

I only know he heard God's voice and came;

Brought all he loved across the sea, To live and work for God—and me;

Felled the ungracious oak,

Dragged from the soil,

With torrid toll,

Thrice-garnished roots and stubborn rock,

With plenty piled the haggard mountain side,

And at the end, without memorial died;

No blaring trumpet sounded out his fame;

He lived, he died; I do not know his name.

No form of bronze and no memorial stones

Show me the place where lie his moulting bones,

Only a cheerful city stands,

Built by his hardened hands,

Only ten thousand homes

Where every day

The cheerful play,

Of love and hope and courage, comes.

These are his monument, and these alone;

There is no form of bronze and no memorial stone.

—Edward Everett Hale.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Moravian Sugar Cake

Dissolve one yeast cake in cup warm water, add one cup sweet milk and flour enough to make a soft batter. Beat vigorously, cover and put it in a warm place. Let stand until morning. Set it about 10 o'clock at night. In the morning add half a cup white sugar and half-cup of lard, melted, and mix with sugar. Do not add it cold or you may chill the batter, have everything slightly warmed. (Do not substitute butter for lard, thinking it keeps the cake moist.) Add a teaspoon salt and make into a medium stiff dough. Let it rise until light and spread it on pans about an inch in thickness and let it rise again. I pierce holes in the dough with a knife, filling with butter as I go and find it doesn't get oily as when making finger rolls. I make holes two to three inches apart. Don't separate the butter. Sprinkle cinnamon over cake, mix a little flour with brown sugar, spread with same, bake at once in a quick oven fifteen to twenty minutes.

Fruit Punch

Put into a bowl the pulp and juice of eight good-sized oranges with the juice of two lemons, two sliced bananas and a small cup granulated sugar. When the sugar is melted put in a heaping tablespoonful minced pineapple. Let it stand a few minutes before pouring on a block of ice in a punch bowl. Just before serving add a quart of apollinaris or other charged water.

Marshmallow Filling

Dissolve five teaspoonsful powdered gum arabic in half a cup of cold water, add half a cupful powdered sugar and boil until thick enough to form a soft ball between the fingers when dropped into ice water. Pour upon the white of an egg beaten stiff, flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla and spread a few drops of lemon juice and spread on the cake with a knife dipped in hot water.

Roasted Lamb

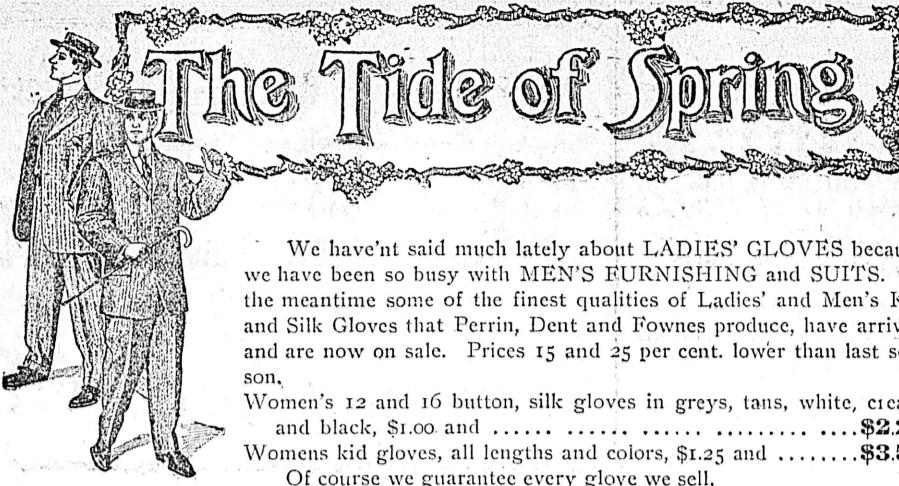
The forequarter of lamb is much sweeter and cheaper than the hind-quarter. For a number of persons the whole quarter should be purchased, which will give nine chops. The marketman will remove the shoulder bone, which should be cracked and sent home with the meat to be used for broths with the scraps left from serving.

Wipe off the meat with a damp cloth, place in pan, inside of meat downward, dust with pepper, add one-half pint of water, and place in a quick oven until crusted over, then dust with salt and baste every 10 minutes with the drippings.

Reduce the heat after it is nicely browned and continue to cook until a knife run in the shoulder will not show traces of red juice. For a dinner when the tastes of the guests are not known, it is better to have the lamb well done rather than rare. This meat must be watched that the chops do not scorch before the shoulder is done.

Remove meat to a hot platter and place where it will keep hot. Run off the fat and dust the bottom of the pan with flour; set over the fire to brown delicately; then pour in one pint of the strained soup stock and stir until creamy, adding more flour rubbed smooth with butter if needed; then add salt and pepper if needed, and one tablespoon finely chopped parsley.

Remove meat to a hot platter and place where it will keep hot. Run off



We have not said much lately about LADIES' GLOVES because we have been so busy with MEN'S FURNISHING and SUITS. In the meantime some of the finest qualities of Ladies' and Men's Kid and Silk Gloves that Perrin, Dent and Fownes produce, have arrived and are now on sale. Prices 15 and 25 per cent. lower than last season.

Women's 12 and 16 button, silk gloves in greys, tans, white, cream and black, \$1.00 and \$2.25
Womens kid gloves, all lengths and colors, \$1.25 and \$3.50

Of course we guarantee every glove we sell.

Ladies' Panama Hats too have been added to our stock and we now have a fine collection of shapes from \$2.00 to \$20.00

The Exclusive Style Store

Finch & Finch

HATTERS
107
Government
Street

BOYS' FIELD MEET WAS GREAT SUCCESS

Agnew Best Allround Athlete
While W. Sproule in Marathon Was Splendid

The Boys' Field meet yesterday afternoon at the Oak Bay grounds under the auspices of the boys' department of the Y.M.C.A. provided splendid sport for a goodly sized crowd and in many of the events the performances of the participants was very creditable.

The completing of the long list of events took all of the afternoon and all of those that were on the original list with the exception of the tug-of-war, were pulled off. The first of the events on the programme started sharp at 2 o'clock and the last one on the list was finished at 5.30.

The work of the officials in charge of the games left nothing to be desired and there was not a single hitch in the proceedings all afternoon, one event following the other in a rapid manner and during the long runs the committee had several sports going at the same time.

The day was an ideal one for the meeting, the grounds were in excellent condition and the atmosphere being warm and the sky without a cloud. All of the contestants, and there were many of these, showed fine condition and the results of constant training.

Probably the feature of the day was the running of Wille Sproule in the three mile Marathon race, and although this thirteen year old running prodigy finished in third place, his performance was nothing short of phenomenal and he was accorded an ovation when he crossed the finishing line by the crowd that was present. Wille, who is not five feet tall, led all of the other runners nearly all of the time and showed great stamina and remarkable judgment. He has a long even stride when in action and a burst of speed that should have won him the race.

It was freely admitted by many judges that the little fellow has a future in store for him if he continues in the game and is properly handled. The "Kid" as he was labelled, was as fresh as a daisy when he finished the long tedious grind and was only beaten out by his elder brother, who could spurt a little faster than he could. The time made by the winner in this race was very fast, the timekeepers making it as 17 minutes and 36 seconds.

The best allround athlete of the meet was G. Agnew and his performance was really first class. He was entered in a large number of the events and captured four firsts and several seconds. Agnew excelled in the running and jumping and will be heard from again.

The following is the list of the events and the winners in each:—
50 yds. dash, boys 12 and under—John Cummings, Ken Dickson; time, 6 4-5 seconds.

100 yds. dash, boys 15 years—J. Brewster, G. Dickson; time, 11 2-5 seconds.

220 yds. dash, boys under 15 years—G. Dickson, A. McDonald; time, 27 seconds.

440 yds. run, boys under 15 years—W. Sproule, A. Clarke. Time, 1 min. 2 4-5 seconds.

High jump, boys under 15 years—G. Dickson, C. Brewster. Height, 4 feet 9 inches.

Broad jump, boys under 15 years—C. Brewster, A. Clarke. Distance, 15 feet 3 1/2 inches.

8-lb. shot put, boys under 15 years—C. Brewster, Wille Sproule. Distance, 33 feet 10 inches.

100 yds. dash, boys under 18 years—G. Agnew, J. Holmes. Time, 11 2-5 seconds.

220 yds. dash, boys under 18 years—G. Agnew, W. McGinnis. Time, 25 2-5 seconds.

440 yds. dash, boys under 18 years—G. Agnew, W. Creek. Time, 1 min. 28 3/4 seconds.

1 min. run, boys under 18 years—G. Agnew, H. Paine. Time, 6 min. 26 seconds.

High jump, boys under 18 years—R. B. W. Dickson. Height, 4 feet 3 inches.

Broad jump, boys under 18 years—A. Clark, W. McGinnis. Distance, 16 feet 2 inches.

12-lb. shot put, boys under 18 years

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN YACHTING WORLD

Question of Scantling Restric-
tions Still Agitating Pacific
Coast Yachtsmen

Yesterday the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club received a communication from Ted Geary, of Seattle, respecting scantling restrictions on the Atlantic coast.

Of late years the tendency has been to learn more and more to the construction of mere racing machines—yachts which are absolutely no good for any other purpose. Naturally this tendency does not do the sport any good, and during the last two seasons yachtsmen all over the world have been casting about for some restrictions which will govern the construction of yachts and stamp out the evil which is bound to follow unlimited license in the building of vessels.

Foremost in this agitation has been the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club, and it was owing to the energy with which the club took up the question of scantling restrictions that such a meeting was held.

The committee appointed him as delegate on any conferences of Atlantic yachtsmen which he called.

A big meeting was held at Boston on January 8, and March 18, and the Owen restrictions were adopted with one or two minor alterations, thus bearing out the opinions and theories advanced last summer by the far-sighted yachtsmen of the Northwest Pacific.

It gave great satisfaction during 1907, and was used on all boats of the "Q" class.

The formula that the strength of the members of a yacht are functions of the displacement has been worked out to rule scantlings in all boats up to 70 feet.

One change has been made, and that relates to cabins on yachts of 30 to 40 feet measurement. The Boston conference took the line that cabin house restrictions on yachts should be based on the minimum height and deck area.

When a man builds a keelboat for racing which he also intends to use for comfort, it is not right that he should be compelled to forego the comfort of a cabin in order that he should have a chance of winning a race occasionally, so the Atlantic men will insist on cabins on racing yachts over 30 feet.

It is probable that the Northwest International Yacht Racing Association will follow suit with this alteration, and the Owen restrictions will then become part of the rules of the game for these waters. Yesterday a deputation from the Everett Yacht Club waited on Captain Gravely and discussed the arrangements for the regatta here this summer. F. G. T. Lucas received the new rules for the Tillicum yesterday, and they are beautifully made by Wilson & Silbury, of Boston, who made them for the Spirit and the America Cup defenders. They are of five ounce yacht duck with an area of 413 feet. Work has been started on the new club house for the Vancouver Yacht Club, and piles are being driven close to the present site.

Caledonia Tennis Club Organized.

Last Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. M. King, Caledonia avocation, a formal organization of the Caledonia Tennis Club was arranged. Mr. J. G. Brown was elected president; Miss M. Canusa, secretary, and Mrs. King, treasurer. The club has a membership of 25 and the limit has been set at 30 in order that the two courts will always be available. Arrangements are being made to have the grounds put in shape and attended to during the season, and the members of this little club are looking forward to a splendid season.

Central Lacrosse Practice.

The Central Lacrosse team will practise this morning at the Oak Bay grounds at 10:30 o'clock. All of the members of the team are requested to be present.

Victoria West Practise.

The Victoria West Athletic Association will hold a lacrosse practise this morning at 10:30 o'clock on the grounds back of the Marine Hospital.

SPRAINS, WEAK MUSCLES, HOW BEST TREATED.

In minor sprains the muscle is strained a little and all that's needed is a vigorous rubbing with Nerviline.

This draws the extra blood away and permits the muscle to return to its normal condition. The unusual supremacy Nerviline enjoys is owing entirely to its penetrating power—it strikes in deeply, that's why it removes deep seated pains and cures rheumatism, lumbago, pleurisy and sciatica. As liniments go, there is just five times more pain destroying power in Nerviline than any other remedy. No wonder its sale is so large.

Baseball Practise this Morning.

The Victoria baseball team will hold a practise this morning at the Oak Bay grounds at 10:30 o'clock.

All of the players who intend playing the game this season are requested to be on hand.

Intermediate Lacrosse Practise.

The Intermediate Lacrosse team will practise this morning at the Oak Bay grounds at 10:30 o'clock. All of the members of the team are requested to be present.

Victoria West Practise.

The Victoria West Athletic Association will hold a lacrosse practise this morning at 10:30 o'clock on the grounds back of the Marine Hospital.

VANCOUVER-CALGARY BATTLE TO A DRAW

Great Football Match in Peo-
ple's Shield Witnessed by
Record Crowd

Vancouver, B. C., April 25.—The Calgary Caledonians and Vancouver Thistles played to a draw today in the semi-final for the people's shield emblematic of the football championship of the Dominion.

The teams scored one goal each and will play off on Tuesday next. The match was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever attended a football game in British Columbia.

INTERMEDIATES HOLD LACROSSE ANNUAL

Officers Elected and Schedule
Drawn Up—Double Referee
System Adopted

At the annual meeting of the British Columbia Intermediate Lacrosse association held last night in the parlors of the Drillard hotel, the applications of the Fairviews and the Vancouver Athletic club, both of Vancouver, for admission to the league were received and unanimously accepted by the delegates in attendance, while that of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. was rejected.

The league will this year consist of four clubs, all of which were represented at the meeting last night. These will be the New Westminster Fairview, Vancouver Athletic association and the Victoria club. The Intermediate Vancouver Lacrosse club, which were members of the association last year, will not be in the league this season, they having been suspended last year by President C. D. Peele for refusing to play one of their games with New Westminster.

The important business that was transacted consisted of the drafting of a schedule for the coming season, the election of officers and the consideration of amendments to the by-laws and constitution. President Peele, who occupied the chair, read the constitution of the club, clause by clause, and several amendments which were suggested will be sent to the various clubs for approval.

One of the other important matters dealt with was the question of the refractions, and this came in for a length discussion. The feeling of the meeting was entirely different from that shown at the senior association, and on motion of the Fairview delegates it was decided to suspend the clause regarding the referee and to substitute one reading to the effect that two referees with equal powers be appointed from each of the contesting clubs. It was, however, left as optional with the playing clubs as to whether they should have either one or two officials. New Westminster was strongly opposed to the double referee system.

The matter will be finally decided at a meeting of representatives of the club, to be held on the mainland.

The meeting was called to order sharp at 8:30 o'clock by President C. D. Peele, with the following delegates present: Fairview, H. W. Welsh, C. H. Kearns; New Westminster, C. D. Peele and S. Malcolmson; Vancouver Athletic club, All. Larwill, L. Clarkson, Victoria, A. Stevens and C. H. Mason.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Hon. President, Foster McGurn, Victoria; President, All. Larwill, Vancouver; First vice-president, A. Stevens, Victoria; Second vice-president, Harry Welsh, Fairview.

Secretary-treasurer, Sid Malcolmson, New Westminster.

Council, Messrs. Mason, Clarkson, Kearns and Peele.

The nominating of the referees, two from each club, to be acceptable to the other clubs, resulted in the following being appointed: Vancouver Athletic club, Messrs. Little and Murray; Fairview, Messrs. Yorke and Mathewson; Victoria, Messrs. Peele and Dewar; New Westminster, Messrs. Malcolmson and Peele.

The reason given by the delegates and explained to their representative, W. Hill, as to the objection to the consideration favorably the application of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. for admission to the league was the big question of expense that would be entailed by the Victoria club in traveling. The preference given to the other Vancouver application was because of their being the first presented.

The report of the secretary and treasurer, which were verbal, were both adopted, as were the minutes of the last meeting. The report of the treasurer showed that their was a small balance in the treasury on the right side of the slate.

Although the letter sent to the Senior Lacrosse association by Premier McBride, offering to donate a trophy to the winners in the intermediate, had not as yet been received from that association, it was taken for granted that this had been an oversight on the part of the secretary-treasurer of the major league, and that this would be forthcoming.

The association will undoubtedly accept the generous gift of the premier, it being conceded that this presentation had much to do with the great interest that was being taken this year in intermediate lacrosse.

It was decided to fall in line with the senior league in the matter of the narrowing of the goal nets, and these will in the future be five feet wide.

It was also decided to reinstate the disallowed players through their having played three or more senior games: Knight, Fairview; Clarkson, Vancouver Athletic club; Digby and Henry, New Westminster, and White and Lorimer, Victoria.

The following schedule was decided upon, the games to be played on the grounds of the last named club:

May 16—Fairview vs. V. A. C.

June 11—V. A. C. vs. Westminster.

June 20—Fairview vs. Westminster.

July 1—Victoria vs. V. A. C.

July 25—V. A. C. vs. Victoria.

Aug. 8—Westminster vs. Victoria.

Aug. 22—Victoria vs. Westminster.

Aug. 29—Westminster vs. Fairview.

Sept. 7—Victoria vs. Fairview.

Sept. 9—Westminster vs. V. A. C.

WOLVERHAMPTON WINS BIG FOOTBALL GAME

Blue Ribbon Cup in English
Soccer Football Results in
Defeat of Newcastle

London, April 25.—The final game in the contest for the English Association cup, the Blue Ribbon of the British football world, and the goal for which all the best football teams in the country have been struggling throughout the past winter was played at the Crystal Palace this afternoon and resulted in a victory for the Wolverhampton Wanderers over the Newcastle United; the score standing three to one.

The attendance owing to the winter weather, was between sixty and seventy thousand. This is small for the finale, which usually attract in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand persons.

WON ENGLISH MARATHON

Old Country Runners Cover Course to
Tie Used at Big Games

London, April 25.—The trial contest for the Marathon race in the Olympic games was won by Duncan of the Bedford Harriers in two hours, sixteen minutes and forty-five seconds.

Boyle, the Polytechnic Harriers was second, time two hours and seventeen minutes and Lord of the Wibsey Park Harriers was third, time two hours, eighteen minutes and four seconds.

Duncan holds the ten miles and the four mile championships. He was quite exhausted at the finish and had to be carried off the track. Today's course is the same as will be used for the Marathon race, July 24, with the addition of about three miles between Wembley Park and the Stadium. The distance is 22 miles and 1,420 yards.

BLACKBOURNE DENIES VANCOUVER REPORTS

States That He Will Not Play
Ball Anywhere But in Vic-
toria This Year

"Billy" Blackbourne, the clever southpaw from Victoria, has signed with Manager Dickson of the Vancouver baseball club, and will play with the Beavers. Blackbourne will be a decided acquisition to the pitching staff, as he has speed to burn and splendid control. He is very steady and does not get rattled if the game is going against him.

This is the startling announcement that was featured in one of the prominent Vancouver daily papers yesterday in regard to the clever local club artist who has been paying a flying visit to the Terminal city during the last couple of days and it is stated in despatches from the Terminal city that the fans from the Vancouver town are greatly elated and that "Billy" has been deluged with congratulations and the unusual repetition of "have another."

The depression that existed in the local baseball camp yesterday afternoon upon becoming acquainted with the apparent desertion of their star twirler was pitiful, and until the appearance of the greatly sought after southpaw last night in person, the local baseball fraternity was in deep mourning, but the gloomy outlook was somewhat brightened by Blackbourne stating that the article in question had been made

On the Waterfront

TWO EMPRESSES ARE ORDERED

Reported From England Two New Atlantic Vessels Will Be Built Shortly

VESSELS FOR PACIFIC RUN

R. M. S. Empress of India is Expected to Make Fast Run From Yokohama

It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway company has ordered the building of two new steamers which are to be larger and swifter than the company's Empress vessels, and when they are delivered the existing fortnightly service will be changed into a weekly one, says Fairplay. It is also reported that if the mail contract to the east is renewed by the British government (which has been the case since the item was published by Fairplay) the company intends to build more boats for the service in the Pacific.

The present Overseas mail service is tri-weekly and if more steamers are placed on the Atlantic it is considered most probable that an improvement will be made whereby an accelerated mail service will follow in the Pacific. The Pacific end of the service is most in need of improvement for rival lines which were until recently far excelled by the Canadian service are now beginning to compete with better steamers than the Empress liners, now seventeen years old and run to the utmost of their capabilities. Time was when these steamers were operated on an easy schedule, which caused no extraordinary wear and tear, but since the quicker time has been insisted upon for the carriage of Overseas mails, the steamers have suffered more than in all the years of their previous service.

The R. M. S. Empress of India is about due, bringing the largest complement of passengers carried across the Pacific for a considerable time. There are over a thousand people on board the white liner which left Yokohama on Friday, April 17, one day late. It is stated that the steamer will be driven in an effort to rival, and beat if possible, the record made by the Empress of Japan of 10 days 10 hours, if the weather is favorable for a fast run. To do this the steamer must arrive before noon today. The Empress of India has on board 100 saloon passengers, about 60 intermediate and 180 Chinese from Hongkong for overland points, many bound to places as far distant as Mauritius and Mexico. The steamer America Maru of the Japanese line, operating to San Francisco, sailed at the same time as the Empress of India from Hongkong, and got only 25 Chinese passengers. This was due to the boycott now in effect against the Japanese.

In connection with the recent sinking of the steamer Empress of China at Vancouver, suit has been brought in the United States courts at Seattle by the Ritzville Flouring Mills against the Canadian Pacific Railway company in which \$1,682,071 civil and maritime damages is asked. The complaint recites that the steamer Empress of China sank in the harbor of Vancouver Oct. 23, 1907. The Ritzville company alleges that at the time the ship went down, through the gross negligence of those in charge, 5,000 sacks of White Fawn flour which was on board ready for shipment to China was damaged by water to the extent of the sum asked.

**THE NEEDLES STARTS
ACROSS THE PACIFIC**

Freighter Had Fuel Coal Piled on Deck Trimmed and List Reduced Before Going to Sea

After the 250 tons of coal loaded on the deck of the steamer Needles had been sacked and trimmed and part of the list of the vessel reduced, the big tramp, lumber-laden, from Portland for Hankow and Java, via Moji, started across the Pacific yesterday morning. The Needles was very cranky when she came up from Portland for her bunker coal, having a list to port of about 10 degrees. Her coal was placed all at one side and when she was on her way seaward after coaling and off Discovery Island, the steamer suddenly careened during the heavy blow of Friday morning and fell right over from a list of 10 per cent to port to a list of 20 per cent to starboard. It was then decided to steam into Royal Roads and trim the coal. This was done, and yesterday morning the steamer proceeded.

**SHEILA IS CHARTERED
TO CARRY FOODSTUFFS**

Tramp Getting Low Rate to Take Wheat and Flour to Japanese and Chinese Ports

The British steamer Sheila, which has been lying idle at Comox, has been chartered to carry a cargo of grain and flour from Portland to Japan and China. The Sheila, which will proceed from the British Columbia coasting port to the Columbia river, about the middle of next month, has been fixed by Jebsen & Ostrander of Seattle, the firm which is engaged in a transpacific rate war with the regular lines, whose agents recently met at Seattle and made big reductions in the freight rates of wheat and flour for Japan and China. The slashing of freight rates by the regular steamers, however, failed to force the tramps out of the trade, as with the bad state of the charter market, owners are willing to accept very low freight.

The flour shipment of the Sheila will be supplied by the Portland Flouring Mills company, and will be delivered to importers at Japanese ports

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Special to Colonist

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, wind south, 6 miles an hour.

Tatoosh, noon—Wind south, 8 miles an hour. In, steamer Yucatan from southeastern Alaskan ports at 5:20 a.m.; steamer Isthmian of Hawaiian-American line from San Francisco at 11:30 a.m. Outside, bound in, two four-masted schooners.

Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Clear, wind north, 8 miles an hour. Bar. 30.40, temp. 46. President off Destruction Island at 9 a.m. In, steamer Yucatan, at 5:20 a.m., and two four-masted schooners.

Point Grey, 9 a.m.—Clear and calm. No shipping.

Tatoosh, noon—Clear, wind is southeast, 8 miles an hour. Bar. 30.45, temp. 53. In, steamship Isthmian of Hawaiian-American line from Palmyra, towing, at 11:30 a.m. President off Destruction Island at noon.

Point Grey, noon—Clear and calm. Steamer bound in to Vancouver at 9:05 a.m. with yellow stack, black hull and one mast.

And Hongkong. The steamer is being sent by Jebsen & Co. of Seattle, a firm which has been operating tramps to the Orient for the past year, and cutting far beneath the rates exacted by the old established lines. The rate at which she will carry the flour secured for her from Portland is not made public, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of \$1.75 a ton. It costs \$2.50 to ship the product on the regular freighters, even after the recent cut was made. The former tariff was \$4 and \$5 a ton, depending upon the point of destination.

This is the first tramp to be chartered to go to the Orient with food-stuffs since the Empress liners, now seventeen years old and run to the utmost of their capabilities. Time was when these steamers were operated on an easy schedule, which caused no extraordinary wear and tear, but since the quicker time has been insisted upon for the carriage of Overseas mails, the steamers have suffered more than in all the years of their previous service.

The R. M. S. Empress of India is about due, bringing the largest complement of passengers carried across the Pacific for a considerable time.

There are over a thousand people on board the white liner which left Yokohama on Friday, April 17, one day late.

It is stated that the steamer will be driven in an effort to rival, and beat if possible, the record made by the Empress of Japan of 10 days 10 hours, if the weather is favorable for a fast run.

To do this the steamer must arrive before noon today. The Empress of India has on board 100 saloon passengers, about 60 intermediate and 180 Chinese from Hongkong for overland points, many bound to places as far distant as Mauritius and Mexico.

The steamer America Maru of the Japanese line, operating to San Francisco, sailed at the same time as the Empress of India from Hongkong, and got only 25 Chinese passengers.

This was due to the boycott now in effect against the Japanese.

In connection with the recent sinking of the steamer Empress of China at Vancouver, suit has been brought in the United States courts at Seattle by the Ritzville Flouring Mills against the Canadian Pacific Railway company in which \$1,682,071 civil and maritime damages is asked.

The complaint recites that the steamer Empress of China sank in the harbor of Vancouver Oct. 23, 1907. The Ritzville company alleges that at the time the ship went down, through the gross negligence of those in charge, 5,000 sacks of White Fawn flour which was on board ready for shipment to China was damaged by water to the extent of the sum asked.

The steamer Needles, which will proceed to Japan and China, has been chartered to carry a cargo of grain and flour from Portland to Japan and China. The steamer, which will proceed from the British Columbia coasting port to the Columbia river, about the middle of next month, has been fixed by Jebsen & Ostrander of Seattle, the firm which is engaged in a transpacific rate war with the regular lines, whose agents recently met at Seattle and made big reductions in the freight rates of wheat and flour for Japan and China. The slashing of freight rates by the regular steamers, however, failed to force the tramps out of the trade, as with the bad state of the charter market, owners are willing to accept very low freight.

The flour shipment of the Sheila will be supplied by the Portland Flouring Mills company, and will be delivered to importers at Japanese ports

W. F. BABCOCK ON THE OVERDUE LIST

Finding of Wreckage Near Carmanah Causes Rein- surance of Vessel

The W. F. Babcock, an American ship owned by Hind, Ralph & Co., of San Francisco, in command of Capt. Sterling, which is bringing a cargo of coke from Sydney, Australia, and is now 86 days out from the Australian port, has been placed on the overdue list and re-insured at 10 per cent, as a result of the recent discoveries of wreckage on the west coast of Vancouver Island, near Carmanah point. Over a week ago, wreckage consisting of teak-wood bitts, mahogany cabin doors, with maple panels, boat checks, the stern of a gig, some oars, a pine-topped table, copper vessels, and parts of a ship's hull. When light-keeper W. P. Daykin reported the wreckage some fears were expressed that the W. F. Babcock might be a victim of disaster. It was pointed out by these shipping men of different opinion that the wreckage was not such as would be in their opinion, indicate the loss of the coke-laden vessel. Moreover, they said, the coke would float and if the W. F. Babcock had been wrecked close enough to permit of floats from her reaching the rocks floating coke would also have been seen.

The James Nesmith, which also brought coke from Sydney for Crofton, for which place the cargo being brought by the W. F. Babcock is intended, occupied 105 days on the passage delayed by head winds and calms and the W. F. Babcock is not yet much overdue from Australia.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

The Clarence, Capt. Atkinson, is owned by the Le Page Glue company and on Good Friday left the New England Fish company's wharf with a scow load of fish heads for the factory on the Fraser river. On Point Grey the wind came up strong from the southeast and heavy squalls.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

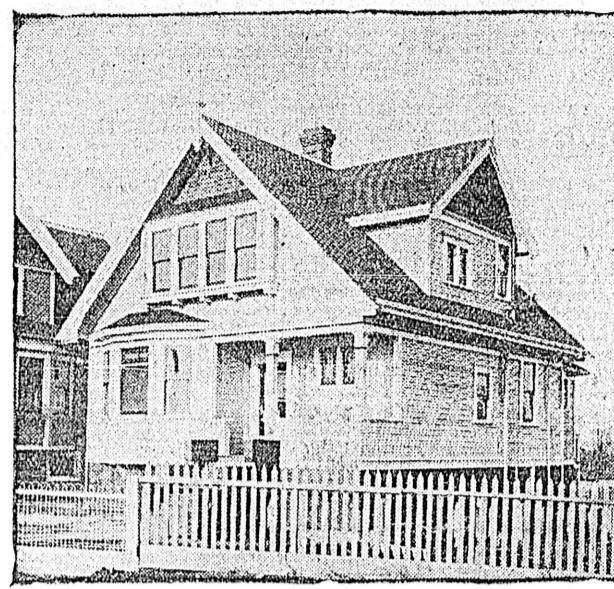
FARMS AND ACREAGE

2,000 acres timber, mineral and agricultural lands, crown granted and only \$5.25 per acre. Lasqueti Island, sheep ranch, containing over 2,000 acres, house, barns and a large number of sheep, \$20,000. Prospect Lake, 59 acres with large frontage on the lake, good house, barns, etc. Partly cleared, nearly all good land, some excellent timber, \$4,800. Koksilah River, 65 acres, 20 cleared, good 6-room house, water laid on close to stores and school, \$4,500. Gordon Head, first-class fruit farm, containing 10 acres, best of soil, all under cultivation, strawberries and fruit trees, first class house. Strawberry Vale, 10 acres all under cultivation, excellent soil, only \$225 per acre. 50 acres of bush land on the V. & S. Railway, 9 miles from Victoria, mostly bottom land and easily cleared, \$75 per acre. Pender Island, 60 acres of good wild land, timbered, on main road, 1 1/2 miles from wharf and school, \$20 per acre. Cowichan Bay, 50 acres very close to water front, \$500. Metchosin, 100 acres of wild land with good swamp of cedar, etc. \$1,000. Galiano Island, 282 acres, partly under cultivation, 9-roomed dwelling, barn, orchard of 200 bearing trees, 2 good bays, 1 1/2 million feet good timber. Will also sell live stock, implements, etc. Price \$5,000. Shawnigan Suburban Lots. We are offering a number of suitable lots for camping, close to Strathcona Hotel. Prices \$250 and \$300.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

HOUSES AND LOTS

\$550 will purchase corner lot on Cadboro Bay Road, nicely situated. \$4,500, Yates Street, full size corner lot, a good chance for speculation. \$3,500, 3 lots and 6-roomed cottage with all modern conveniences, only 5 minutes from City Hall. \$3,200, James Bay, 6-roomed modern cottage, lot with 140 feet frontage. Terms, \$700 cash, balance at 7 per cent. \$12,000 will purchase an 8-roomed dwelling with 3 full size lots, only 5 minutes from Post Office. Will subdivide. \$4,000, Dallas Road, 6-room cottage with small cottage at the rear, large corner lot, convenient to cars. Easy terms. Quebec Street, 6-roomed dwelling and lot 40 x 120 ft. \$3,000. \$2,400, 6-roomed cottage on View Street, easy terms. \$7,500, 5 two-story dwellings, situate on a corner, only 5 minutes from centre of city. All well rented. Easy terms. \$250 cash and \$30 per month with interest at 7 per cent. will purchase a \$2,750 7-roomed dwelling with all modern conveniences, 10 minutes from P.O. \$200 cash and \$25 per month with interest at 7 per cent. will purchase a 7-roomed dwelling at \$2,000, 8 minutes from centre of the city. \$500 cash and \$50 per annum with interest at 7 per cent. will purchase a good 2-story house with brick foundation, cellar, etc., all modern conveniences on car line. Price \$3,750. \$1,050, 8-roomed dwelling in first class repair, close to car line. Very easy terms.



P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Phone 1076

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

1130 BROAD STREET

Brand New and Easy to Possess

THIS HANDSOME BUNGALOW

Facing Beacon Hill. Containing square entrance hall, parlor, dining room, den, kitchen, scullery, pantry, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, basement and all modern conveniences; also piped for hot air furnace. Large lot with alleys in rear. From this point there is a grand view of the mountains and straits—only ten minutes walk to post office, close to beach.

Price Moderate and Very Easy Terms.

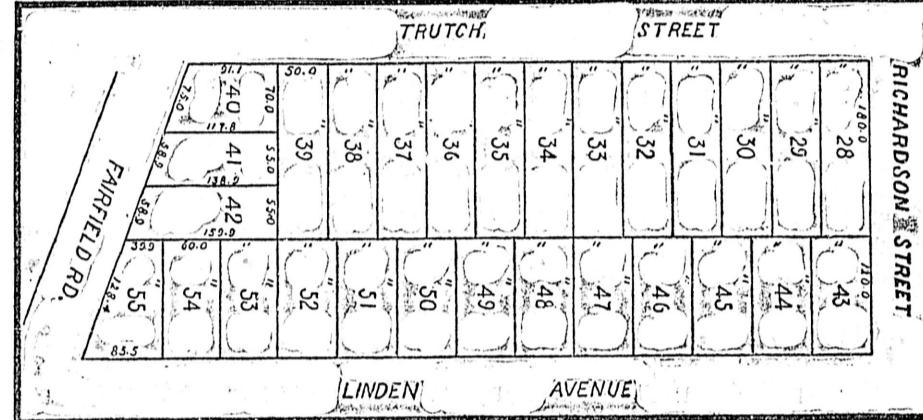
OAK BAY AVE.

Several good lots on Oak Bay Ave., just past Burns Street

\$1 by 120 each.

\$450 to \$650 each. \$25 down and balance monthly if wanted.

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street



This beautiful old Homestead, with magnificent Oak Trees, Shrubbery, Fruit Trees and Lawns, has been subdivided. The property stands high, with commanding views, and there are no finer residence sites on the market.

Terms One-third Cash, balance one and two years at six per cent.

For prices apply to the Sole Agent

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Telephone 86

41 GOVERNMENT STREET

Established 1858

Snaps in Building Lots

OAK BAY, 4 lots in Wilmot Place, beautifully situated, close to car line, 50x133 each, \$450.00 per lot. BLANCHARD STREET, 4 lots 60x120, close to city hall, \$1,250 each. FOURTH STREET, 2 lots, close to Hillside avenue, \$350 each. WASHINGTON AVENUE, 2 Acre lots for \$1,250 each. BELCHER STREET, at corner of Linden avenue, beautiful building lot \$2,200. This is \$250 cheaper than anything to be had in the locality. GLADSTONE AVENUE, lot 60x130. Price \$650. MAY STREET, On line of proposed car line. A number of splendid lots, \$600 each.

We have a number of Snaps in Houses and Acreage

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

634 VIEW STREET,

P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

Corner
Yates and
Camosun
Streets
120x120
\$4,000 Terms

Phone 1092

BOND & CLARK

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

P.O. Box 336

AN IDEAL HOME

HOUSE contains Drawing Room, 17x21; Dining Room, 16x32; Library, 13x15; Kitchen, 15x16; four large Bedrooms, large Hall, Bath with first-class fixtures, Pantry, Scullery and Larder, Cement Basement, Grates in Drawing Room, Library and Dining Room. GROUNDS—165 feet frontage by 225 feet depth, large, well-kept lawn, hedges, ornamental trees, 160 rose bushes, abundance of small flowers, cement walks, 26 young fruit trees, berry canes, strawberry patch, large hen house and run and other out sheds. This house located close to the Gorge and on car line.

PRICE RIGHT, AND TERMS EASY

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424 Provincial Managers for the London Life Insurance Co. of London, Canada.

POST OFFICE BOX 787

C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.

632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

Now you should embrace the opportunity to invest. Why? Because Prices are Low and Terms arranged to suit you. BELVEDERE PLACE will have new streets and sidewalks. Buy before the improvements are made and your investment is assured.

BELVEDERE PLACE

We will exchange Victoria Lots for prairie property. Forget not that we are selling the COPPERHEAD MINING CO. STOCK. The history of this mine reads like a romance. Call or write for our prospectus

We Still Have on Stromness Farm

Two, Ten-Acre blocks of first class fruit land, overlooking Portage Inlet, Three and One-Quarter miles from the centre of the city

To Clean Up we will offer either of these blocks for \$1,215, and can secure the purchaser easy terms

Good Water Good Land Good Roads
Beautiful Scenery

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

Phone 1458 606 Broughton St., off Government St. Phone 1458

Cowichan River, near Lake

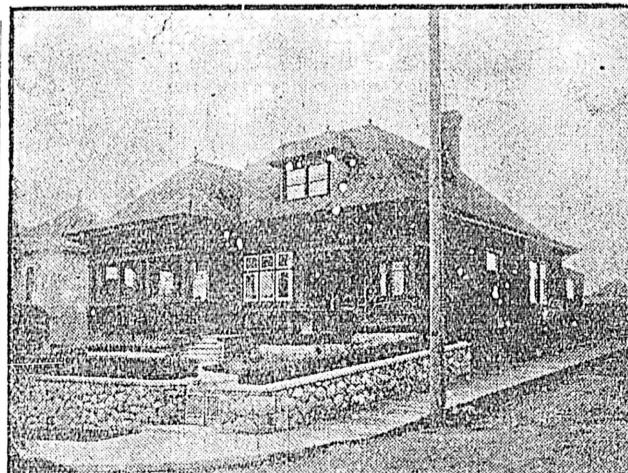
New 5-room Cottage, with all conveniences, large water frontage, 3 acres of good soil, cultivated, fenced, fruit trees, garden, etc., the best of fishing facilities and excellent shooting. Apply for full particulars and price.

Also

Blanchard, 4 Corner Lots, 60 x 120. Each..... \$5,200
Amphion, 4-room Cottage, 53 x 118 Lot..... \$1,300
Constance Ave., Esquimalt, fine view of harbor, 3 Lots, 60 x 120. Each..... \$475
Victoria West, new 11-room House on 1 acre, 40 fruit trees, fine garden..... \$4,700

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 FORT STREET. MONEY TO LOAN. PHONE 697



A Beautiful New Bungalow

Beautifully finished. Large basement, stone foundation. High situation and an excellent view of Olympian mountains. We want a quick sale and

The Price is Right

Come to us for further particulars

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1238 Gov't St.

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

ESTABLISHED 1890

To Let Furnished

Large New Bungalow with 7 acres land on Shawnigan Lake, for summer months only.

Ten rooms, well furnished, extensive grounds, James Bay. Six room Dwelling near Head Street, 2 acres garden.

HOME LIST OF FARMS AND FRUIT LANDS SENT FREE.

620 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

OZONE

Is Oxygen existing as a tryatomic molecule, and is the healthful element in sea air, and hence the importance of having a waterfront home. We have a few very choice waterfront lots left, which we firmly believe, will appeal to the good judgment of intending purchasers. The lots slope gently towards the bay, with natural terrace and a good sandy beach. The outlook to the grand old Olympic mountains is indescribably beautiful, Mount Baker rising directly in the forefront, to the height of about 11,000 feet. The lots are all choice, and only 15 minutes walk from car line. Being close to the Uplands estate, they are bound to become very valuable, and the car line will very soon pass right by them. The price is only \$1,000 each, and terms easy. Some of the adjoining lots, (no better) could not be bought for \$1,500 each. Make your selection NOW and you will never regret it.

LATIMER & NEY

16 Trounce Avenue Phone 1246

TO RENT

Ground and Second Floors of Ames Holden Building, corner of Langley and Broughton Street. Well adapted for Wholesale or General Warehouse Business, being close to Custom House, Post Office and C.P.R. Docks

For Sale

Lots and acreage in Oak Bay district, close to sea and car line.

J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

731 Fort Street

HOWARD POTTS

Phone 1192

Are You Looking for an Ideal Spot for a Home Handy to Town?

If so, I will guarantee to show you such a place. How does this appeal to you?

25 Acres, nearly all cultivated, on a lovely sandy bay, with a view that would keep your heart young for ever.

The soil will grow anything. The fishing is excellent, the roads splendid and everything else in keeping. Handy to the Saanich Railway. Will sell whole at \$325 per acre, or 5-acre blocks at \$350 per acre.

This is Without Doubt one of the Prettiest Places in the Whole Country.

FOR THE BARGAIN SEEKER

1. Lot on Prospect Road, 50x120, near car line, for \$375, and only \$50 cash and \$10 monthly.
2. Lot in "Willow Crescent Addition," 55x108, for \$300, and \$25 cash and \$15 monthly gets it.
3. Lot on Second Street, between King's Road and Hillside, 50x133, with 5-room cottage, for \$1,500. High and healthy locality and choice lot.

Phone 1462

THE GRIFFITH COMPANY 1240 Government St.

JAMES BAY — Large five-roomed cottage, excellently situated and close to sea. If you wish a nice home and garden, enquire about this. Price

\$2500

MATSON & COLES

P.O. Box 167

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance

23-25 Broad Street



TUESDAY, APRIL 28.
Jules Murray presents
FLORENCE GEAR
In the Musical Play

Cupid at Vassar

Depicting the American College Girl.

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
Box Office opens 10 a.m. Saturday April
25th. Mail orders will receive their
usual attention.



FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY
1st and 2nd.

The Musical Treat of the Season

FRANK J. SARDAM
Offers the Big New York Musical Com-
edy Success

The District Leader

Words, book and music by Jos E.
Howard.

A Rollicking, Rhymeful Musical Play
with a Reason.

50 - People - 50

and ensemble of smartest gowned girls.

Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
Seat Sale, 10 a.m., Wednesday, April
29th. Mail orders accompanied by
cheque will receive their usual atten-
tion.

The New Grand

WEEK 27TH APRIL.

Robert Henry Hodge and Co.
"Troubles of Bill Blithers."

The Doric Four
High Class Singing Quartette.

The Musical Bell Boys
Singing, Dancing and Musical Act

Harry Holman
"The Man in Red."

Canard
Aerial Contortionist

Thomas J. Price
Song Illustrator.
"Dreaming."

NEW MOVING PICTURES
"Galvanic Fluid."
"Comedy of Errors."

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
"Cavatina of Raft"—Violin Solo
M. Nagel, Director.

PANTAGES THEATRE

Week Commencing April 27, 1908.

THE GREAT KINSNER—European
Equestrian Supreme.

MISS WINIFRED STEWART—Phen-
omenal Baritone.

GEHAN and SPENCER—the Dancers
Who Excel.

BOB ZEMO—Comedian and Monolog-
ist.

THE VENETIAN TRIO—Singers and
Dancers.

HAREY DE VEERA—Song Illustra-
tor.

THE PANTAGESCOPE—In Latest
Motion Pictures.

Arcade Theatre

572 YATES STREET

MOVING PICTURES

Quiet Hotel
Two Orphans
Four Year Old Heroine
Hagenback's Wild Animals

LATEST ILLUSTRATED SONGS

April, 2 to 10:30 p.m.

Programme changed every Monday.

Admission 10 cents. Children's Satu-
day Matinee, 5 cents.

EMPERSS THEATRE

Government and Johnson Streets

OPENS MONDAY EVENING

April 27th with

MOVING PICTURES

All Baba and the Forty Thieves

A Trip to the Moon

2000 feet of hand-colored film.

ILLUSTRATED SONG SINGER

The finest bill ever offered in Victoria.

Entire change of programme Monday

and Thursday. Daily, 2 to 5:30, 7 to
10:30. Admission 10 cents. Children's

Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday, 5c.

Last Grand Mask Carnival

AT THE RINK

Tuesday Night, April 28

Cash prizes given for Best Costume,
Most Original, Most Comical and Booby.

Admission 25c. Skates 50c.

Wm. C. McTarnahan, Proprietor

A.O.U.W. Hall

MAY 5th

Maryfield and Brady will Spar 20 Rounds

Before the Provincial Athletic Club.

STUMP PULLING

Small lots around the city, or larger
jobs in the country, stumped by ma-
chine. All work done expeditiously and
thoroughly at reasonable rates. Ma-
chine may be seen working and terms
on application to Box 81 Colonist.

Mainland News

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR CONSERVATIVES

Party Has Strong Chance of
Winning Seat in Yale-
Cariboo

Vernon, April 25.—Price Ellison,
M.P.P., president of the Yale-Cariboo
Conservative Association, has re-
ceived the following wire from Martin
Burrell of Grand Forks, who was
nominated as the candidate at Thurs-
day's convention: "Personal consider-
ations must stand aside. I go into
the fight to win. Deeply appreciate
the honor conferred."

At a largely attended smoker held
on Thursday night stirring speeches
were delivered by C. A. Semlin, ex-
Premier; L. W. Shatford, M.P.P.; J.
A. McKelvie, editor of the Vernon
News; Ernest Miller and E. Sprag-
gett, of Grand Forks; E. G. Warren,
Greenwood; Hector Sutherland and J.
M. Robinson, Summerland; J. T. Rob-
inson, Kamloops; John Dilworth, Kel-
owna, and D. Graham, ex-M.P.P.;
Armstrong. Eulogistic references to
Mr. Burrell evoked remarkable en-
thusiasm.

Mr. McKelvie made an effective and
eloquent reply to the recent convention
speech of Duncan Ross, M.P. The charges
against Attorney-General Bowser for alleged complicity in drawing
up a labor contract for Gotoh, a
Japanese labor employment contractor,
were also dealt with. He an-
nounced that Mr. Bowser was prepared
to meet Duncan Ross on the platform
in Yale-Cariboo at the earliest
opportunity and would then submit
evidence of the falsity of the charges.

Mr. McKelvie condemned the Liberal
contingent at Ottawa for neglecting
to oppose the ratification of the Japanese
treaty, and said that its adoption
was synchronous with the building
of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It was
apparent that the Dominion govern-
ment had been paving the way for
the importation of thousands of coolies
for the railway contractors. He said
the Lemieux understanding placed
Canada in a very humiliating position.
The arrangement, at best a
temporary one, could not be regarded as
binding upon future Japanese ad-
ministrations.

Mr. McKelvie strongly protested
against the vicious principle of holding
the contest in Yale-Cariboo three
or four weeks after the general elec-
tions, and expressed the hope that
the Opposition at Ottawa will raise
the question without a moment's delay.

It is asserted by certain members
of the Liberal party in this city that
the unani-
mous expression of opinion in
Yale-Cariboo will once more be sub-
jected to the same mean and dis-
graceful handicap.

Of course such
people are reckoning on another Lib-
eral victory throughout Canada. The
only excuse offered by the government
for pursuing this course is that the
constituency is large, and the means
of communication is limited; that it
is a matter of some difficulty to set
the machinery of elections in operation
within the time appointed for
such work. This of course has abso-
lutely no foundation in fact, and if it
had it could be easily overcome by issuing
the writs a week or two earlier
than in other sections of the Dominion.

In 1898 when Kootenay was in-
cluded with Yale-Cariboo, thus making
it much larger, the Conservative
government gave the people a "square
deal," and no difficulty whatever was
experienced in holding the elections on
the same day as in other constituencies.

Since that time the situation has
changed very much for the better
in this respect. Railways and wagon
roads have opened up every part of
the district. Mail facilities are equal
to those employed elsewhere. Com-
munication by telegraph and telephone
exists in nearly all parts of the rid-
ing. In fact, there is no reason in the
world except that of low political ex-
pediency and trickery, to prevent
the election being held here on the
same date as elsewhere.

Grand Forks, B. C., April 25.—A
telegram from Vernon from the sec-
retary of the Yale-Cariboo Conserva-
tive Association, announcing that
Martin Burrell of this city was the
unanimous choice of the delegates in
attendance at the convention held
here, was received here with much
pleasure. Mr. Burrell is well and favor-
ably known all through this riding,
and his striking qualities as a public
man will insure his election to the
Dominion House in the forthcoming
general elections.

Pleased With Kettle Valley
Grand Forks, April 25.—Mr. Muoth,
a successful fruit grower from the
Yakima valley in the state of Wash-
ington, arrived here a couple of days
ago and is looking around with a view
of purchasing some orchard land. He
says that the Yakima valley is now in
an almost prosperous condition. For
many miles around Yakima city large
irrigation ditches have been made so
that sure crops are now guaranteed to
all property owners in that district
each year. This land, which in its
native state was all covered with thick
scrub brush, is cleared at a cost of
\$2.50 per acre. The water rate for
irrigating the lands vary, some com-
panies charging 55 cents per acre per
month, while others charge 75 cents
and \$1 a month, and right now it is
impossible to purchase any kind of
land within ten miles of North Yakima
for less than \$200 per acre. Mr.
Muoth is most enthusiastic over the
future of the Kettle valley. He says
that the land here is much superior
to that of the Yakima valley and when

Rev. Dr. Rochester
New Westminster, April 25.—Rev.
W. M. Rochester, M.A., western field
secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance,
will be touring the coast about the be-
ginning of next month and will ad-
dress meetings in this city on Sunday,
May 10. He will speak principally on
the Sabbath question, and will talk at
length on the work of the alliance
throughout the Dominion.

Question of Candidates
Vancouver, April 25.—C. H. Barnard,
president of the British Columbia Con-
servative Association, has sent the fol-
lowing letter to Sir Charles Tupper:
"I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th. While fully appreciating
that your knowledge and long ex-
perience entitle your opinion to the
utmost consideration and respect, I
cannot come to any other conclusion
than that expressed in my previous
letter, viz., that the matter must be
settled by the party in Vancouver
city."

Rain Loosens Snow
Fernie, April 25.—The heavy rains
during the last few days have caused
many snowslides in this district, the
most serious of which occurred on the
Fernie branch of the Great Northern
railway at Swinton, burying the track
under many feet of snow and debris
for a distance of about 100 feet. Traffic
was delayed for over ten hours before
the line was cleared. The railways
have been singularly fortunate so far
this spring with regard to slides in
the pass, but if the wet weather
should continue much longer heavy
ones will inevitably occur and dis-
organize traffic for a time.

Divorce Suits
Vancouver, April 25.—Three forth-
coming divorce suits were mentioned
in chambers before Mr. Justice Clement,
by the solicitors for the petitioners.
The first case was that of Edward
John Wharton versus Ruby
Wharton, the parties being of Wig-
wam, and the application of Mr. Hay
of Messrs. Martin, Craig & Bourne,
for the husband being that the trial
should be held at Revelstoke and the
date fixed. The second case also
spoken to by Mr. Hay was that of Gus
Lund versus Rosa Lund, and here
there was also application for the date
of trial to be fixed. The other suit
is that of Annie Freeman of Van-
couver, against James A. Freeman,
who lives at Seattle, and the applica-
tion of Mr. Russell, of Messrs. Russell
& Russell was for leave to serve sum-
mons outside the jurisdiction of the
court. The applications were granted.

Nelson Sub-Station
DESTROYED BY FIRE

The City and West Kootenay
Power and Light Company
Suffer Loss

Nelson, B. C., April 25.—Part of the
city power and light sub-station was
destroyed by fire this morning just be-
fore the noon hour. It is supposed that
the starting of one of the street cars
from the barn caused a collapse of an
overheated switch at the sub-station.
The bottom blew out and the all took
fire. The glass spreading rapidly. All
the frame portion of the building was
destroyed, but the brick addition was
saved by the bridge after a hard fight.
The building was occupied jointly by
the city, the West Kootenay Power &
Light Company and the Nelson Tram-
way Company. The loss of the West
Kootenay Power & Light Company in
transformers, switchboards, etc., is
placed about \$12,000, while the joint
loss of the city and the tram company
will be about another \$12,000. The
loss is fairly covered by insurance. The
electric light and all power is turned
off the city tonight, but the gas com-
pany's plant by a little extra pressure
is supplying the city with all neces-
sary light. Mayor Taylor announced
this evening that power and electric
light would be supplied as usual to-
morrow night.

The police commissioners have ap-
pointed Charles W. Young, formerly
of the provincial police, chief of the
Nelson force. The appointment is an
excellent one, and meets with public
approval.

Nelson has disposed of its \$150,000
school bonds at 96, and the new pub-
lic school building will be started at
once. The city has also been able to
arrange for the sale of its power de-
pendencies in Toronto, and the sale of
the additional \$55,000 bonds will en-
able the installation of the needed
second unit at the municipal power
plant this summer.

Owing to the fire the Daily News
will come out Monday instead of to-
morrow morning, as usual.

Awarded Silver Medal
New Westminster, April 25.—Miss
Gertie Diamond was awarded the silver
medal at the equestrian contest
held last night by the Young Women's
Christian Temperance Union, the sub-
ject of her selection being "The Col-
lege Ollicans." There were six con-
testants.

Oolichans Cheap
New Westminster, April 25.—The
run of oolichans in the river this year
has been so heavy that the fishermen
have been cutting and slashing prices
during the past few days until today
these toothsome little fish were offered
to dealers for 5 cents for a paifull.

Milk of Good Quality
New Westminster, April 25.—Thirty
samples of milk, analyzed during the
past week by the city medical health
officer, have been found to be all over-
proof, the showing being most satis-
factory. There has been no trouble with
the city's supply of laetacal fluid for
some time, the peridical taking of
samples from dealers, hotels and
restaurants tending to keep up the
high quality of the milk.

Niagara Fruit Prospects
St. Catharines, Ont., April 25.—Robt.
Thompson, an extensive fruit grower
of the Niagara district, says he never
saw fruit prospects look better.

President Plummer's Report
Montreal, April 25.—J. H. Plummer,
president of the Dominion Iron and
Steel company, is in the city, and says
his conference at Toronto with Mr.
Ross, president of the Dominion Coal
company, regarding the coal dispute
wound up very much where it started.
The Steel company holds to the main-
tenance of the contract as interpreted
by the courts.

Fire at High River
High River, Alb., April 25.—A se-
rious conflagration broke out this
morning in the store of Behl and
Jacobs, which was totally destroyed.
The fire was beyond control when
the fire brigade arrived, so they turned
their attention to saving the buildings
on the opposite side of the street, but
not before Wilson's furniture store re-
ceived a good scorching. Loss \$15,000,
covered by insurance.

OVERDOSE OF DRUGS
Theory Entertained By Paris News-
papers Regarding Death of
Duc de Chaulnes

Paris, April 25.—Notwithstanding
the official report that the Duc de
Chaulnes died from natural causes,
the Paris newspapers print various
versions as to the manner and place of
his sudden death.

The Petit Journal says the Duke
died in a small apartment in a house
belonging to his sister the Duchess
D'Uzes in the Rue Vandyke. He re-
tired there on Thursday, according to the
Petit Journal, and not appearing on
Friday morning a servant entered
the apartment and found him dead in
bed, his features presenting a fluid ap-<br

AMERICA'S FORTUNES DECLINING, SAYS PRINCE

Madame Gould's Suitor Criticises American Licence—Dislikes the Press

Paris, April 25.—Prince Helle de Sagan, since his return from New York, has expressed a great deal of contempt for most things American. When discovered in one of his favorite haunts last night by the correspondent, Prince Helle frowned and declared in unmistakable accents that he had had enough of the American press.

"Your vaunted liberty in America," he said, "is merely license to meddle with other folks' affairs. Our more highly developed civilization here forbids both the instinct to do so and the right, should the instinct be undeveloped. Any one can see that the fortunes of America are steadily going down, materially and morally. This has been predicted by European sages from the beginning of your history, because true national greatness cannot be founded on unbridled license to meddle with other neighbors' business and make sport of others unlike yourself."

From these general considerations the prince turned to his own affairs.

"There is no truth," he declared, "in the statement that Mme. Gould and I are already married. Any but American journals would know that this would be impossible without its becoming known immediately on the European continent, where primitive municipal regulations do not exist as in America."

"Regarding the money arrangements of the marriage, these do not exist. Ours is no money match, but a love match. Life has been hard to both of us, and what we want is peace and obscurity, not the American press will allow it."

"I do not know where we shall live, but we expect to be a good deal between New York and Paris. This is all I can tell you till Mme. Gould arrives in Paris, which will not be for several days." And the prince ordered a glass of milk, since he never touches alcohol in any form.

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

A ROYAL ALLIANCE

Preparations for Marriage of Grand Duchess and Swedish Prince

St. Petersburg, April 25.—Grand Duchess Marie Pavlona, daughter of Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, who on May 3 is to be married at Tsarskoe-Selo to Prince Wilhelm, second son of King Gustaf of Sweden, has received deputations from the municipality, nobility and burghesses of Moscow, from "merchant and artisan" guilds, from the women of the city, the troops of the local garrison and a large number of public institutions, and was congratulated by them upon her approaching marriage.

They also presented the grand duchess with various tokens and other gifts, testifying to the great popularity of the young princess in Moscow, where she has passed her entire life. The deputations referred in their addresses to the work of the grand duchess for the sick and wounded during the Russo-Japanese war, and the interest she has taken in the poor of Moscow.

Prince Wilhelm will arrive here from Sweden April 30. He will be quartered in this city in the palace of the Grand Duchess Serge, foster-mother of his future wife, which is now being redecorated. The palace will be reopened for the wedding festivities for the first time since the assassination of Grand Duke Serge.

King Gustaf of Sweden and Prince and Princess Carl will arrive May 1 via Reval, whither they will be conveyed by a Swedish squadron. King Gustaf and the prince and princess will be the guests of Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe-Selo. Among the other royal personages coming to attend the wedding are the crown prince and princess of Roumania.

Railway Earnings

Montreal, April 24.—Canadian Pacific earning for the week ending April 21 decreased by \$61,000 and the Grand Trunk by \$17,007.

Insurance Bill May Go Over

Ottawa, April 21.—It is probable that the insurance bill will stand over until next session, in view of the differences of experts with regard to some important clauses of the bill.

Young Lad Drowned

Carleton Place, April 24.—Lord Thomas, 15 years old, son of Henry Thomas, was drowned in the river today while playing in a boat with other boys. His body was recovered.

St. Lawrence Opening

Montreal, April 24.—Advices received by the marine office state that the government steamer Lady Grey today broke up the ice in the river channel between Batiscan and Three Rivers, a distance of twenty-one miles, and the ice is now clearing out.

Charges Fraud.

Toronto, April 24.—Charges of collusion, fraud, improper conduct and manipulation of the affairs of the Cobalt Development company were read in open court today against D. O'Grady, of the Crown bank; B. B. Young, local manager, and George Stevenson, president of the Cobalt concern in an application by Frank McPhillips to have the company wound up. He claims to be a creditor to the extent of \$6,800. The case was enlarged for two weeks.

Entertained Royalty

Copenhagen, April 24.—Rabin Levetzow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his wife tonight gave dinner at their residence to King Edward and Queen Alexandra and King Frederik and Queen Louise, which was attended by all the members of the Danish royal family and thirty other prominent people. The dinner was served on silver and gold plate, and the dining room was magnificently decorated with flowers.

Chinese Want Money Back.

Halifax, April 24.—Representations are being made to the Chinese government to have pressure brought to

bear on the Imperial authorities to cause the return from the Canadian government of \$14,000 in fines alleged to have been wrongfully collected from the Chinamen who landed last year and did not pay the head tax. The Chinamen were arrested and fined \$100 each, plus the head tax. On appeal to the supreme court of Nova Scotia this judgment was reversed and an order made for the return of the fines.

C. P. R. EASTER BOOM

Stock Operators Were Given Tip to Look For a Big Advance

Last year Canadian Pacific scored a substantial advance at Easter, over night, four leading companies says the New York Sun that the same would occur again but few of them played it.

As a rule, they have found operations in Canadian Pacific rather risky, and on many occasions have seen their big paper profits in the stock turned into substantial losses over night, before they had the time to grasp them. Last year's spring rise was typical. The New York Stock Exchange was opened for business on Good Friday, but that day and Easter Monday were observed as holidays in London. Both here and in London this year the exchanges were closed on Easter Monday.

An operator, who makes a specialty of Canadian Pacific and had two days to operate here while London was cut off, started to market the price on Good Friday. He succeeded to the extent of 15 points from the low of the day, making a quotation of 182 in the afternoon as compared with 167 in the morning.

On Easter Monday he carried it up to 185, an extreme advance of 22 points within the limits of two days' business.

On the reopening of the London exchanges selling came from here and the result was an aggregate high of 182.

On Easter Monday there was a low of 175 on the following day, and on Wednesday the price dropped to 171 1/2.

It was afterward that the operator who conducted the manipulation of the stock felt aggrieved that Wall Street did not appreciate his efforts to make matters interesting.

"I do not know where we shall live, but we expect to be a good deal between New York and Paris. This is all I can tell you till Mme. Gould arrives in Paris, which will not be for several days." And the prince ordered a glass of milk, since he never touches alcohol in any form.

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single line as to his or Anna's doings beyond the statement that "all the principals in the Castellane-Sagan-Gould bickerings are undoubtedly mad."

Prince Helle de Sagan has removed all the furniture from his Paris flat of three rooms in the Rue Cambon but keeps the lease so as to have a Paris address and legal residence. Contrary to expectation the Paris press does not mention single

Weigh Yourself

and then after a few weeks weigh yourself again. If you are losing weight take SCOTT'S EMULSION. Breath fresh air day and night. Eat simple food.

Try this for a few weeks.

Then weigh yourself again. The experience of thousands of men, women and children is that

Scott's Emulsion

increases the weight. It contains a power that produces new flesh. This simple treatment often cures consumption.

All Druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.

Hot Water Bottles and Syringes.

Are needed in almost every house. We have a most complete Stock of the Best

RED RUBBER GOODS

Others, too, at lower figures. You'll find everything here at a popular price.

Hall's Central Drug Store

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

The Best Place to Buy BLOUSES

No establishment in Victoria can offer you such grand values in stylish Washable Waists as can Wescott's. Our \$1.50 Blouses are having a great run—they deserve it. We can give you decidedly pretty Waists with half-length sleeves, latest design, as low in price as \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Exceptionally Handsome White Blouses

Trimmed with lace, tickings, insertion, etc., from \$2 to \$3.00.

WESCOTT BROS.

QUALITY HOUSE

YATES STREET

MOTHER'S GUIDE



When a young girl's thoughts become sluggish; when she has headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep; dislikes the society of other girls; then the mother should come to her aid promptly, for she possesses information of vital importance to the young daughter.

At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and has helped to bring three generations safely from girlhood to womanhood. Read what

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has accomplished for Miss Olson.

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 North East Street, Kewanee, Ill., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham says:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me of backache, sciatica, and established my periods after the best physicians in Kewanee had failed to help me, saying that an operation was necessary."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulence, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

GOOD SEEDING TIME IN PRAIRIE COUNTRY

Reports Show Present Conditions Extremely Favorable

and then after a few weeks weigh yourself again. If you are losing weight take SCOTT'S EMULSION. Breath fresh air day and night. Eat simple food.

Try this for a few weeks.

Then weigh yourself again. The experience of thousands of men, women and children is that

Scott's Emulsion

increases the weight. It contains a power that produces new flesh. This simple treatment often cures consumption.

All Druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.

Hot Water Bottles and Syringes.

Are needed in almost every house. We have a most complete Stock of the Best

RED RUBBER GOODS

Others, too, at lower figures. You'll find everything here at a popular price.

Hall's Central Drug Store

N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

The Best Place to Buy BLOUSES

CARDINAL LOGUE VISITS NEW YORK

Will Take Part in Celebration of Catholic Centenary of City

Exceptionally Handsome White Blouses

Trimmed with lace, tickings, insertion, etc., from \$2 to \$3.00.

WESCOTT BROS.

QUALITY HOUSE

YATES STREET

MOTHER'S GUIDE



When a young girl's thoughts become sluggish; when she has headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep; dislikes the society of other girls; then the mother should come to her aid promptly, for she possesses information of vital importance to the young daughter.

At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and has helped to bring three generations safely from girlhood to womanhood. Read what

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has accomplished for Miss Olson.

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 North East Street, Kewanee, Ill., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham says:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me of backache, sciatica, and established my periods after the best physicians in Kewanee had failed to help me, saying that an operation was necessary."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulence, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

mass meeting at Carnegie Hall Thursday night and a parade on Saturday afternoon, in which 40,000 Catholic laymen are expected to participate.

ARGENTINE OUTBREAKS

Governor of Santiago Province Forcibly Deposited—Another Governor in Trouble

Buenos Ayres, April 25.—News has been received here of a serious situation in the province of Corrientes. The provincial chamber of deputies has approved a motion that the governor of the province be arraigned by a local court on charges of treason, and the press predicts that anarchy may be expected in Corrientes.

Furthermore, a revolutionary outbreak has taken place in the province of Santiago. A band of revolutionists attacked the governor of the province and drove him and his ministers from the state. They then proclaimed a provincial governor. The governor was wounded and his brother was killed in the encounter. Troops were summoned and put an end to the uprising. The revolutionists have been disarmed.

Wheat will be put in six weeks ahead of last year, and there will be quite twenty-five per cent larger area seeded to the prime cereal. The crop will be in the ground two weeks earlier than the average year, and earlier than any recorded season. What this means in a country where the fructification season is so dangerously abbreviated, may be readily guessed. Two weeks at this end is a fortnight's immunity from September frosts. In a word, seeding was never more favorable.

Regina, April 25.—Two-thirds of the wheat of the district was sown up to yesterday morning, when a rain storm set in, and the moisture which has fallen almost continuously since that time is doing a world of good. The seed went into the ground under ideal conditions, and with warm weather at the beginning of the week it will be above the ground before next Saturday. Old timers here say they never saw spring seeding conditions more ideal, and they look for a bumper yield.

Regina, April 25.—"Jockey Joe" Notter will ride in the white and blue colors of James R. Keene. Notter will work on a per centage basis. He will receive 20 per cent of the amount that he wins. Miller, who rode many races for Keene last year, but who did not handle all the horses in all of their engagements, earned \$12,000. Notter, with no other engagement, could even do better than this and earn at least \$25,000. In every race that he can make the weight when a Keene horse is engaged he will have the "leg up."

Notter was the leading jockey at New Orleans this winter. He won many races and his percentage was good. His record of winners would have been greater if he had not been suspended twice for rough riding. In his eagerness to win he paid little or no heed to the rights of others, and pushed them ruthlessly aside. If he pursues these tactics on the big tracks he will receive short shrift and have his license revoked. Outside of this tendency to "rough house" he is a first class jockey in every particular.

Clifford Gilbert, the so-called "jockey find" of the race meeting at the Oakland track, California, will be trusted with the Keene horses whenever they carry light weight. Gilbert can ride at \$5 pounds and, for a small youngster has a marvelous control over a race horse. Discriminating horsemen who saw Gilbert ride at Oakland, say that he has all of Miller's alertness at the post; Tod Sloan's judgment regarding pace, Willie Shaw's fine hands, and "Snapper" Garrison's strength and vigor in a dashing finish through the stretch. Miller will pull the guiding rein on T. H. Williams' horses. Williams has a good string racing in California, but these thoroughbreds will be outclassed when they come here. The loss of the Newcastle Stable to ride for may prove to be a serious drawback to Miller's success. The three millers rode for Andrew Miller, a steward of the Jockey Club, the guiding influence of his employer, did much to place him on the pedestal reserved for the premier jockey of America.

Eddie Dugan is under contract to Harry Payne Whitney. The enforced retirement from the turf of "Boots" Durnell proved to be a blessing in disguise to Dugan as it gave him a chance to ride for Sam Hildreth. Under Hildreth's direction he rode many winners and achieved the great distinction of winning three Derbys with McEelek.

Vincent Powers, who rode at Montreal and Toronto last year, will make his first bow to eastern racers at the Aqueduct track. He rode in such good form at New Orleans this winter that Notter was his only rival. It was this line showing that caused August Belmont to offer him a provisional contract. If Powers lives up to the requirements of the contract it will be cancelled and a new one signed which will give him employment in the chairman of the Jockey Club's colors for the remainder of the season.

Willie Shaw will undoubtedly ride in this country in spite of a flattering offer of \$20,000 a year made by Baron Oppenheimer, a German. Shaw would have to ride on the principal race tracks of Europe for the baron. Such work is not compatible with either his or his wife's desires. He prefers America, and for that reason he will undoubtedly ride on the New York tracks for the Farrell-Sullivan-Johnson combination.

Tommy Burns, a Canadian, and one of the oldest jockeys riding, is back in the saddle here after he had tried a season in Germany. He will ride for William Garth, who has charge of Paul and Roy S. Rainey's horses. Guy Burns, a younger brother of Tommy, is under contract to R. F. Carman, who bought his release from W. C. Daly for \$6,000.

J. Sumpter, considered the best lightweight jockey in the east last summer, is apprenticed to James H. McCormick. Under McCormick's tutelage he promises to become the best rider in the country. A. Delany, another clever lightweight, will ride for Dickie Watkins. He was under the ban at New Orleans, but has received his license.

B. McCarthy, the leading jockey at the Bennington meeting, is under contract to Major Mesby. Horsemen predict that he will finish among the leaders this summer.

Buxton will again ride for William Cahill and M. Harris will charge of Goldstein. Minder, who rode for August Belmont years ago, will have the leg up on the Herman B. Duray thoroughbreds. Little "Brussell Spouts" has been engaged by that astute horseman, J. J. McCafferty, Garner, the fat, chubby little jockey, who rode John A. Drake's horses so well two years ago, has been working hard to reduce his fat. He will pilot J. Brady's racers.

Monkey Brand Soap creans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

BIG LEAGUES ENTERING THE HOME STRETCH

How Teams Stand in Principal Divisions of English Soccer Football in Old Country

DIVISION I.		Matches	Goals				
P. W.	L.	D.	F'r	A'g' P's			
Manchester	Unit.	31	21	6	32	38	45
Newcastle	Unit.	31	13	6	12	56	36
Sheffield	Unit.	31	17	2	25	55	36
Leeds	Unit.	31	10	9	14	44	34
Preston	North	31	12	11	19	44	33
Middlesbrough	Unit.	31	13	7	41	52	33
Sheffield	United	31	12	13	9	51	54
Liverpool	Unit.	31	13	13	5	59	51
Aston	Villa	31	11	11	3	46	32
Birkenhead	Unit.	31	13	13	4	56	30
Chelsea	Unit.	31	12	13	6	44	39
Woolwich	Arsenal	31	10	13	10	44	37
Blackburn	Rovers	31	10	12	10	43	36
Leeds	United	31	13	7	39	44	36
Bury	...	31	17	9	6	60	43
Fulham	...	30	17	8	5	54	37
Wolverham.	W.	31	12	12	7	41	31
Stoke	...	31	13	13	5	55	31
Leeds	Trin.	31	12	15	6	42	39
Stockport	County	31	10	14	8	37	38
Leeds	Orleans	31	10	14	4	47	26
Barnsley	...	31	11	14	4	47	26
Leeds	City	32	10	16	6	45	26
Glossop	...	31	9	16	6	45	24
Blackpool	...	31	7	17	7	42	21
Grimsby	Town	30	7	17	6	30	19
Chesterfield	...	31	5	16	10	36	16
Lincoln	City	33	7	23	3	43	17

Two points for a win; one point for a draw.

DIVISION II.

DIVISION II.		Matches	Goals
<tbl

Phone 11
One Cent a Word Each Issue

THE DAILY COLONIST CLASSIFIED ADS

Phone 11
One Cent a Word Each Issue

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ALES AND STOUT.

FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ales, Stout, & "Bromo Hygela." Esq't Rd. Tel. 441.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129.

BARREL MANUFACTURERS.

SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, \$50 John- son Street. Phone 3306.

BOOKBINDING.

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOTTLE CLEANING.

BOTTLES washed for the trade. Prices moderate. Victoria Junk Yard, 1620 Store St. Phone 1336. m24

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS

GENTS' CLOTHES pressed and kept in through repair by the job or month, mended and delivered. G. W. Walker, 718 Johnson Street, just east of 4 Douglas. Phone A126.

LASHES (Sanitary) \$42 Vtaw St. Phone A127. Ladies' gents' and children's garments cleaned, pressed, altered and repaired; good work; lowest prices. No injurious chemicals used. d23

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

TUBMAN & CLAYTON, contractors and builders, corner Fort and Blanchard Sts. Prompt attention given to all kinds of construction work in building and carpentry. Phone 619. m23

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house cleaners, 716 Pandora St. Flues altered, grates fire-brickled, hearths laid and repaired, roof work of any kind. Phone A476. m22

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office: 52 Wharf Street. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.

Telephone 13.

DYE WORKS.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates Street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS—largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Heurns & Renfrew.

PAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS, 120 Fort Street. Tel. 624.

FURZEE.

FRED FOSTER—42½ Johnson Street, Telephone A112. Makes a specialty of seal garments.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware, Corner of Robinson and Government Streets.

THE HICKMAN TIRE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 30 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNK.

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store Street. Phone 1336.

LITHOGRAPHING.

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED.—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 129.

LODGE AND SOCIETIES.

A.O.F. Court Northern Light, No. 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P., No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, corr. Douglas and Pandora Streets. H. Weber, K. of P. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island Lodge, 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. K. of P. Hall, W. H. Clayards, Pres. J. Critchley, see.

MILL SLAB WOOD FOR SALE.

Our slabs and trimmings are cut into lengths to suit the customer and delivered to any part of the city at \$3.00 per large two-horse wagon load. We endeavor to make prompt deliveries.

Send telephone orders to The Taylor Pattison Mill Co., Ltd., Mill on Garibaldi Road, on Victoria Arm, P. O. Box 476. Telephone No. 864.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government Street.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. \$2 and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

SCAVENGEES.

E. LINES—Yards, etc. cleaned. Residence: 738 Humboldt St. Phone A1574.

WING & SON—All kinds of seavenger work, yard cleaning, etc. Office: 530 Cormorant St. Phone B1182. m12

SEAL ENGRAVING.

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf Street, opposite Post Office.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygela," Esquimalt Road, Victoria. Telephone 444.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING.

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf Street, opposite Post Office.

TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER.

FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson Street. Tel. A112. Furs bought.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS Ltd., Pembroke Street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

TIMBER.

BEFORE BUYING OR SELLING timber in B.C. call and get my best, comprehensive, aggregating a total sum of twenty-five billion (25,000,000,000) feet. A. T. Frampton, Mahon Bldg., Victoria. Phone 1658. m25

UNDERTAKERS.

B.C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government Street. Tel. 48, 305, 404. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres. F. Charlton, Manager.

WATCHMAKERS.

A. PETCH, 90 Douglas Street, Specialty of English watch repairing.

Boat Powder is better than other powders, it is both soap and disinfectant. 26

WATERFALLS.

Lev's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant.

Boat Powder is better than other powders, it is both soap and disinfectant. 26

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

ACCOUNTANTS.

E. A. EYRES—Bookkeeping, Auditing and Accounting. Moody Block, Yates Street. a24

F. R. SARGISON, auditing, bookkeeping by the day or month. Books balanced and annual statements made. 1203 Langley. a3

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS.

HARRIS, GILLESPIE & GREEN, Civil Engineers, Land Surveyors. Railroads, roads, subdivisions, timber, mining claims, estimates. 1107 Langley street, Victoria, B.C.

A NEEDLEWOMAN requires work: children's garments specialty. EXPERIENCED ENGLISHWOMAN wants housecleaning.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

WINTERBURN, W. S. Telephone 1522. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines a specialty. 1637 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

HELP—Farm, bush, sawmill, railroad, hotel and general help of all kinds supplied free. Canadian Pacific Employment Agency, 506 Cordova West, Vancouver, B.C. Phone 3329. m12

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WILL move from 530 Cormorant Street to 1907 Government Street opposite Gim Pooh Yuen, on April 29th. m13

FOR SALE OR EMPLOY

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers 1st and 3rd Th
Bootbinders Quarterly
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters Alternate Wednesdays
Charmacers 1st Friday
Electrical Workers 3rd Friday
Garment Workers 1st Monday
Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 4th Thursday
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen Every Monday
Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulder 2nd Wednesday
Musicians 3rd Sunday
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters 2nd Thursday
Street Railway employees
1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Steeplesters Monthly
Typographical 1st Monday
Typographical 1st Sunday
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters
* * *

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Barbers at Hamilton have obtained shorter hours on Saturdays.

Bill posters in Toronto have received an increase of \$1 per week.

Iron moulders at Berlin obtained an increase averaging \$1.50 per week last year.

Bakers to the number of 1,000 in most of the Toronto shops last year obtained an increase of \$1 per week.

Barbers at London, Ont., last year obtained an advance of \$1 per week and increased commission.

Boiler makers in Toronto have received a 10 per cent. increase from \$2.75 to \$3 in May.

There are 1,150 men on the payrolls at Rossland, Trail and Moyie of the Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.

Six hundred men are employed in the mines of the International Coal and Coke company at Coleman, Alberta.

Wood workers of Toronto to the number of 280 have had their working time reduced by an hour a day for the first five days of the week.

The labor unions report a marked decrease in the number of unemployed mechanics and a large increase in building in San Francisco.

Plumbers and steamfitters at Ottawa to the number of 135 have had their wages advanced from 30 to 32 cents to 32c and 38c per hour.

The wealthiest labor union in the world is the Amalgamated Engineers' Society of Great Britain, statements just published showing that this organization possesses funds amounting to over \$3,500,000.

Printers and allied trades at Toronto to the number of 1,200 have had their time reduced from nine to eight hours per day in the book and job offices and wages increased \$3 a week in newspaper offices.

James Dougall has been accorded a seat at the Trades and Labor Council board as representing the International Blacksmiths' and Helpers' union.

The Paris daily papers have increased the wages of their employees one franc per day, in order to make up for the time they will lose owing to the new French law decreeing one day's rest in seven.

The striking granite polishers of Quincy, Mass., who have been out on strike returned to work on March 11, an agreement having been reached at a meeting which lasted through fifteen hours.

The Boss Barbers' association, of St. Louis, and the Journeyman Barbers' union have formed a joint board, composed of three members from each organization, for the purpose of adjusting any differences that may arise from time to time.

The Lackawanna Steel company put 2,000 men to work on April 6. Half of these are skilled steelmakers and the remainder laborers. The company now has a total force of 4,500 men at work.

The conciliation and arbitration board governing the Scotch iron trade has agreed on a reduction in wages of 7½ per cent. on account of the decrease in the iron business.

Japanese divers at Thursday Island, Australia, are on strike against a reduction of wages. They have signed an agreement amongst themselves not to work under the terms offered them under a penalty of £25, or to be boycotted.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, is one of the five Americans selected by President Roosevelt to be special guests of the big conference of State and Territory Governors to be held in Washington on May 13.

By the decision of Judge Fanning, of the United States district court, given on March 7, in the suit of the Consolidated Mine company of Goldfield against the Miners' union, a blanket injunction against the miners is made permanent. It enjoins them from every act which might be construed as inimical to the interests of the mine owners.

The 10,000 employees of the General Electric company in Schenectady, N.Y., who have been working four days a week for two months will shortly go on full time as a result of the large orders recently secured. A deal of \$1,000,000 worth of equipment for the Chicago Railways company and several smaller foreign orders aggregating \$250,000 was recently received.

The growth of the Pressmen's union, as now organized, has been phenomenal. The first international convention of the trade was held in

Brooklyn, N.Y., nineteen years ago. There were thirteen locals represented at that convention by fifteen delegates. At the convention at Brighton Beach last summer there were 220 local unions represented by upward of 300 delegates.

The supreme court at Trenton this week handed down a decision construing for the first time that section of the factory act referring to safety appliances for machinery. The decision was written by Justice Bergen, and stated in most positive terms that the lives and limbs of factory employees must be safeguarded, and that for this purpose machinery must be properly protected.

A wholesale exodus of Poles to Europe will follow the 10 per cent. reduction in wages in the Chicago and Holyoke (Mass.) cotton mills. Seventy-five per cent. of the 4,500 operatives affected are Polish. Steamship agents state that they have sold all the steerage and second cabin accommodation in outgoing liners for six weeks to come. Four days' work a week at reduced wages, the workers assert, will not pay the cost of living.

The last issue of the Typographical Journal showed that the union printers of the country are receiving advances in many towns at present. The increases reported include New Orleans, \$1; Burlington, Iowa, \$1; Lancaster, Ohio, \$2; Meadville, Pa., \$2.50; Lawrence, Mass., \$1; Typophraphia, No. 3 of St. Louis, Memphis, Tenn., \$2; Corsicana, Tex., \$2.50; Buffalo, N.Y., German union, \$1; Canton, Ill., \$1.50, and Yonkers, N.Y., \$3.

All indications point to the largest convention at Boston next August, that has ever gathered since the institution of the International Typographical Union. Many unions that have heretofore failed of representation are arranging to send delegates. An organization that financed successfully an eight-hour battle, that supports a home for its sick and infirm members, that maintains a mortuary fund which insures to its membership a decent burial, and has now instituted a pension fund for its superannuated members, deserves the increased interest the individual member is manifesting.

An association to be called the Dominion Civil Servants' Association has been formed in New Westminster with the object of improving working conditions. The association has a membership of about fifty, all permanent employees of the Dominion government being eligible. Similar associations have been formed in Vancouver, Victoria, and Nanaimo; also at points along the line of the C.P.R. east to Winnipeg, Man.

The B. C. Loggers association has adopted a new schedule of wages for logging camp hands as follows: White cook, \$65 per month; assistant cook, \$30; man and wife as cook and assistant, \$80 per month; Chinese cook, 1st, \$45; 2nd, \$35; string teamster, \$70 per month; teamster, two horses, \$40; signal boy, \$20 per month; daily men, \$5.25 per week for board; blacksmith, \$3 per day; helper, \$2 per day; boomer, first, \$3 per day; second, \$2.50 per day; greaser, \$2.25 per day. The rules of the association allow of increases where it is considered necessary.

A wage reduction averaging ten per cent. went into effect last week in the cotton yarn and thread mills in New England and New York state, employing the total of 43,500 operators. Since the beginning of the general wage reduction movement in March the pay of 152,500 mill hands has been lowered. Of this number 144,000 are employed in New England and 8,500 in New York factories.

The new pension system put in force on January 1 by the Grand Trunk railway has had three months' trial, and the officials are convinced already that the move was a wise one and that the money is well spent. They believe the company will save in damages from accidents alone enough to cover the cost of carrying and providing for this fund, but they say it is no reflection upon the older employees of the company, who have been replaced by younger men, to say that the latter are capable of rendering better service to the company in many cases than could be expected from men who are well on in years.

The Labor Department of the British government reports that the number of trade unions known to be in existence in the United Kingdom was 1,161, with a total membership of 1,162,283. This membership was the highest on record, and shows an increase of 10.1 per cent. compared with 1905. The miners, textile workers and railway employees led in the increases while the building trades decreased. The number of female members of trade unions rose from 125,142 at the end of 1904 to 135,477 in 1905 and 162,453 in 1906, an increase of 29.8 per cent. in two years. During the last ten years \$55,222,150 has been spent by the 100 principal unions. Of this amount about \$18,852,800, or 22.1 per cent., has been spent on unemployed benefits; \$11,411,950, or 13.4 per cent., on strike benefits; and \$36,197,000, or 42.5 per cent. or other benefits (principally sick, accident, superannuation and funeral benefits); the remaining \$18,760,400, or 22.0 per cent., having been used in the payment of working and miscellaneous expenses.

Secretary-Treasurer Brainwood has recently addressed a letter to subordinate unions requesting assistance in the work of preparing the roll of members of the I.T.U., who are eligible for old age pensions. The old age pension law, summarized, is as follows: Age of eligible applicant, sixty years; continuous membership in I.T.U., twenty years; amount of weekly pension, \$4; source of revenue for fund, one-half of one per cent. on earnings of membership, payable monthly. The qualifications of applicants: Age, sixty years, or over; twenty years' membership, in continuous good standing; inability to secure sustaining employment; no other adequate means of support and earnings of less than \$4 in any one week. The payment of pensions will begin August 1, 1908.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, closing the argument for the eight-hour bill before the House Committee on Labor in Washington emphatically contradicted the assertion that had been made before the committee by employers that workingmen as a rule were in favor of working overtime if they received extra pay for it. He claimed that the representatives of some of the employers who had appeared before the committee during these hearings had been instrumental

in securing legislation that practically has made outlaws of union workmen. Asked by Mr. Vreeland to explain his meaning, Mr. Gompers said: "The suits that have been brought against the organizations of labor and which have reached final decision by the supreme court of the United States have outlawed the ordinary actions of labor organizations that had been regarded as lawful until those decisions were rendered."

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral

The services for the day are holy communion at 8 a.m., morning service and holy communion at 11 a.m., children's service at 3:30 p.m., evening service at 7 p.m. The archdeacon will preach in the morning and Canon Bean in the evening. The music set for the day follows:

Morning St. Saens

Voluntary—Andante Gage

Venite and Psalms Cath. Psalt.

Te Deum Maunder

Benedictus Godfrey

Kyrie Godfrey

Hymns 138, 125, and 140

Voluntary—Elevation St. Saens

Evening St. John's

Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

Morning Morning

Organ—Voluntary Reinagle

Venite Reinagle

Psalm for 26th morning Cath. Psalt.

Te Deum Woodward

Benedictus Langdon

Litanies Barbry

Hymns 197, 1, 5, and 232

Organ—Voluntary Evening

Organ—Voluntary Psalt.

Cantate Woodward

Deus Misericordia Hopkins

Anthem—"The Sun Shall be No More"

Hymns 257 and 193

Organ—Threefold Burnett

Vesper Middleton

Voluntary—Pastorale 137

Organ—Voluntary Burnett

St. John's

Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

Morning Morning

Organ—Voluntary Reinagle

Venite Reinagle

Psalm for 26th morning Cath. Psalt.

Te Deum Woodward

Benedictus Langdon

Litanies Barbry

Hymns 197, 1, 5, and 232

Organ—Voluntary Evening

Organ—Voluntary Psalt.

Cantate Woodward

Deus Misericordia Hopkins

Anthem—"The Sun Shall be No More"

Hymns 257 and 193

Organ—Voluntary Burnett

St. John's

Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

Morning Morning

Organ—Voluntary Reinagle

Venite Reinagle

Psalm for 26th morning Cath. Psalt.

Te Deum Woodward

Benedictus Langdon

Litanies Barbry

Hymns 197, 1, 5, and 232

Organ—Voluntary Evening

Organ—Voluntary Psalt.

Cantate Woodward

Deus Misericordia Hopkins

Anthem—"The Sun Shall be No More"

Hymns 257 and 193

Organ—Voluntary Burnett

St. John's

Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

Morning Morning

Organ—Voluntary Reinagle

Venite Reinagle

Psalm for 26th morning Cath. Psalt.

Te Deum Woodward

Benedictus Langdon

Litanies Barbry

Hymns 197, 1, 5, and 232

Organ—Voluntary Evening

Organ—Voluntary Psalt.

C

We Intend Making This Week Very Interesting

During the week just closed we offered many particularly good money-saving specials, during the week starting tomorrow we intend to do even better.

We will place on sale this week very many lines at prices that will interest every thrifty person, our constant aim is to give you the very most of the very best goods possible for your money. We endeavor to and do increase the purchasing power of your dollars.



Carpet Squares at a Saving

\$15 to \$17.50 Qualities
Monday \$11.75

On Monday we will offer at this tempting price a lot of Carpet Squares made of the Best English Brussels. A nice range of colorings comprising greens, blues, reds and fawns in a rich assortment of designs in two-toned effects. Also in floral, conventional, chintz and Oriental patterns. Some very handsome squares in the lot. These we will sell as long as they last, regular values from \$15.00 to \$17.50. Monday... \$11.75

See Broad St. Window Display

Voile and Panama Skirts at a Bargain

Regular \$15.00 Qualities. Monday \$9.75

This is certainly a good chance. These skirts will be offered at this great price concession on Monday. They are the very latest styles, made up in the best qualities of cloths, and are up-to-date in every way. The styles and colors mentioned will prove that.

These Skirts are made of very fine quality of Voile and French Panama, colors black, blue, brown, champagne and grey, in all the newest styles, including the popular circular cut, with double box pleat down front and back and finished with stitched strap. Also the fifteen-gore with pleat at each seam and finished with bias fold of self or silk.

Regular \$15.00. Monday... \$9.75

Stylish Tailored Linen Suits

These are something new that are very special value. These garments are going to be very popular the coming summer. They are exceedingly smart and stylish, being very dressy and still most economical, as they wash perfect and always look nice. They are made of linen, in white and natural colors. Some are strapped and trimmed with contrasting colors. The garment illustrated is

A SMART, MANNISH TAILORED RAJAH LINEN COSTUME, coat hip length, with pointed front and back, single-breasted, with pearl buttons. Skirt cut with wide flare and finished with fold. Special price... \$16.50

Children's Hats for Less

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, made of fancy straw, in different shades, light and dark, nicely finished, with colored ribbons. Very neat and attractive Hats. Very special tomorrow, at... \$1.00

Folding Go-Cart Specially Priced

People are getting to realize more all the time the good features of giving their children plenty of out-door exercise. It is a great mistake to confine children to the house too much, it is hard on the children and is also hard on the parent, as the child becomes fretful and troublesome when it cannot get outside. It is never too early to start giving the child the fresh air and sunshine treatment, and the Go-Cart is one of the necessities in every home nowadays. We can show you a most extensive range of these carts, all kinds, all qualities and prices to suit all classes of people. We mention one very special cart. It is a folding cart with ten-inch rubber-tired wheels. No need to deny the child the benefit derived from one of these useful articles when you can buy one like this at the

\$3.25



deny the child the benefit derived from one of these useful articles when you can buy one like this at the

Keith's Konqueror Shoes for Men

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Dainty New Muslins Very Specially Priced

Two New Lines for 25c per Yard on Tuesday

These are two new lines of goods just received. One is a fine Printed Mull, one yard wide. Comes in a rich assortment of dainty colorings, some fancy patterns, some are plain and all have striped borders, the material is beautifully fine and soft. The other Muslin is a fine cotton Panama, a very pretty cloth indeed. This one is shown in plain colors, with striped borders, and a few checked patterns. Both muslins are shown in all the prettiest and best shades, including light blue, cadet blue, navy, pink, black, green, mauve and the new tan shades. These goods should sell for much more than we are asking for them, but we bought them at a bargain and will give the public the benefit of it by selling them while they last, at per yard... 25c

On Sale Tuesday

The Special Sale of Children's Wash Dresses

Attracted a large crowd of thrifty mothers. The values shown are certainly most attractive and there is no doubt about their being appreciated by the many people who bought them. You are almost sure to have to buy some Wash Dresses this summer, and we assure you that you can save money, and a good deal of money, by buying now. The sale will be continued on Monday.

Values ranging from 65c to 75c.	35c
At...	At...
Values ranging from 85c to \$1.00.	50c
At...	At...
Values ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.50.	75c
At...	At...
Values ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.00.	\$1.00
At...	At...
Values ranging from \$2.25 to \$2.50.	\$1.25
At...	At...
Values ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.50.	\$1.50
At...	At...
Values ranging from \$4.00 to \$5.00.	\$2.00
At...	At...

The Man Who Does Not Buy

One of our Special Sale Suits before they are gone is making one of the greatest mistakes a man ever made. Just figure it out for yourself. We offer you new, fresh goods just from the manufacturer, made of the good quality Tweeds and Worsts in the very latest styles by skilled tailors, garments that are perfect in every way, at prices that are less than you are asked to pay for inferior and sometimes damaged goods, and remember this, as long as we have one of these Suits in stock there is a bargain awaiting somebody.



Reg. \$7.50 and \$10.00 Values - \$5.00

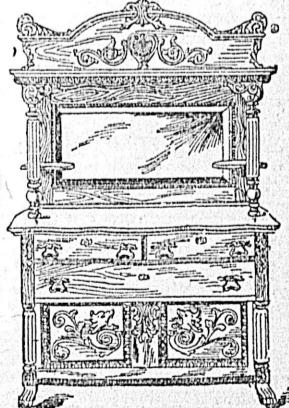
Reg. \$15.00 and \$20.00 Values \$10.00

For the Newest Fiction

You will do well to visit our Stationery Department when in search of new Novels. By a new arrangement we are enabled to give you the very latest books just as soon as they are published. Nearly every day we receive a fresh consignment of choice reading matter. We ask the public to bear in mind that they can always rely on getting the latest fiction in our store.

Visit Our Furniture Dept.

A visit to our Furniture Department on the Third Floor will amply repay anybody taking the trouble to go there. We are daily opening new furniture. Many novel pieces of strictly high class goods are to be seen in our show-rooms. We maintain that we carry furniture of distinction and class, furniture of the somewhat different sort, and an inspection of our line will prove that this is the best place in town to buy your furniture. No matter whether you want a low priced article or a high priced article, you can get the best assortment and save money by buying here.



Merry Widow Millinery

THE Merry Widow Hat seems to have struck the popular taste most strongly this season, it is having a particularly strong run on the other side of the line. We are able to show you this style in both extreme and moderate models as we have a large range to select from. Then again in other shapes we also have some beautiful and attractive hats, the great diversity of trimming ideas the various and harmonious blendings of colors, and the liberal use of floral trimmings makes this season's millinery the most attractive shown for several years. If it is a Paris model you want, we have it; if you prefer an American style, we have it; if you want a high priced model for exclusive wear, we have it; if you want a high priced hat for ordinary wear, we can supply you. We have hats to suit people of all tastes and all sized purses. We are really proud of our showing of millinery this season.

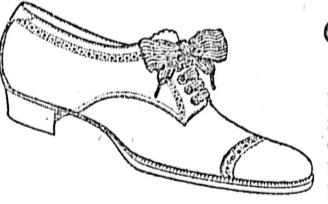
MORE COSTUME ARRIVALS



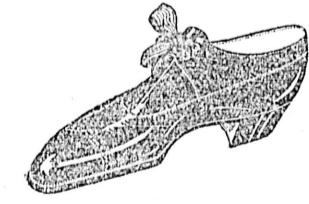
EVERY new lot of Women's Costumes we receive seems to excel all previous ones in beauty and style. This is particularly true concerning the Parisian Models that we opened this week. They are without doubt the finest examples of artistic suit making that have been shown here this season. For exclusive, distinctive garments they will certainly please the most particular. Then in the plainer styles, such as the ones illustrated, we have a magnificent assortment made up in all the very latest cloths, including the new striped effects that now seem to be the most popular with everybody. With the suits that have arrived in the last few days added to what we already had we are safe in saying that our assortment is extensive and handsome enough to please the most fastidious. Now is certainly the best time to select your new suit.



Men's Seasonable Shoes Advantageously Priced



We mention below a few lines of Men's Shoes that commend themselves to the careful consideration of all, being particularly good values for the prices marked.



MEN'S BROWN CANVAS OXFORDS. Per pair...	\$1.50
MEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS. Per pair...	\$1.50
MEN'S KID OXFORDS. Per pair...	\$2.50
MEN'S TAN KID BLUCHER LACE BOOTS. Per pair...	\$3.00
MEN'S CALF BLUCHER LACE BOOTS. Per pair...	\$3.00

MISSES' TAN CALF SANDALS, low heel. Per pair...	\$1.50
INFANTS' TAN AND WHITE CALF SANDALS, hand turned soles. Per pair...	\$1.00
WOMEN'S CALF SANDALS, low heel. Per pair...	\$1.75

First Showing of Sandals

Our first shipment of Sandals is just to hand. For the many people who like this style of Footwear, these items should be interesting reading.

WOMEN'S CALF SANDALS, low heel. Per pair...	\$1.75
INFANTS' TAN AND WHITE CALF SANDALS, hand turned soles. Per pair...	\$1.00

Keith's Konqueror Shoes for Men

Queen Quality Shoes for Women

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

ANADA, an illustrated weekly journal published in London, Eng., in its issue of April 4th, gives the first of a series of articles on "Makers of British Columbia." The first of these, which is accompanied by a portrait of Colonel R. C. Moody, R.E., (herewith reproduced) is as follows:

It was a happy thought of Lieut.-Colonel R. Wolfenden, I.S.O., V.D. (who is also the King's printer in British Columbia), to reprint the *Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette* and *Cape Horn Chronicle*, which was originally published in manuscript form during the long voyage of a detachment of Royal Engineers from Gravesend to Vancouver Island in 1858-9. The detachment in question, of which Colonel Wolfenden himself is a survivor, was sent out to preserve law and order in a country containing, as a result of the discovery of gold, all sorts and conditions of men—not a few of them the toughest of the tough, the most lawless denizens of California mining camps. In all six officers and 150 non-commissioned officers and men were selected for this service—thirty of them brought their wives and families—from a much larger number who volunteered, and we are told that the chosen included "surveyors, astronomers, engineers, draughtsmen, architects, accountants, clerks, printers, lithographers, carpenters, boat-builders, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors—in fact, men of every trade and calling." It was well that so many pursuits were represented, for the function of this detachment of a force whose motto is "Ubique" (assuredly the "quae regio Canadæ nostri non plena labors" might also be their boast) was nothing less than to build the western-most wing of the Empire, to aid in the administration of British law, to survey the new territory under the British flag, to plan and erect the earliest of British cities on the Pacific slope, to build churches and (if need was) gallows, and, in a word, to lay the foundation well and truly of that ordered life which we call the *Pax Britannica* with a less outspoken pride than that of the Romans in a somewhat similar achievement. Moreover, this detachment was also a transplanted tree of life. Even upon rounding Cape Horn, when the mariner's mind is set on the sailing maxim, "Whatever you do, make westing, make westing," children were born, so that it may be said these colonists began the most essential work of colonization even before they were into the Northern Pacific, at that time the loneliest of all the seas. Here is a quaint description of the young British Columbians on board from the first "leader" in the issue of the *Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette* for January 29, 1859, when the good ship *Thames City* was in lat. 52°27' S., long. 81°37' W. "We have children of every size and every description on board, children with names and children without names, pink children, and red children, and yellow children, and white children, children with comforters round their necks, and one child with occasionally white tape round its neck, children who can walk, children who can only toddle, and children who can do neither; children who can blow their noses and children who don't blow their noses; children of every color, every age, and every temper, and there will probably ere long be just as many more children as different from these as these are from one another." The journal was edited by Second Corporal C. Sennett, R.E., assisted by Lieut. H. S. Palmer, R.E., and it would be interesting to know which of the two wrote the editorials—excellent, as a rule, in matter and manner—and which was responsible for what might be called misprints by courtesy. The journal was published once a week, and read out after publication to the emigrants on the quarter deck by one of the officers.

The year 1858 was a year of extraordinary events. Indeed, it was almost an annus mirabilis. The great comet appeared there, Lucknow was relieved and the Indian Mutiny suppressed. Curiously enough, in that year the two greatest of our imperial trading companies—is not the Empire, after all, the creation of its commerce?—gave the task of governance that had become too heavy, except for the "weary Titan" of the British world-state. The East India company's powers were transferred to the British government, while the appointment of a governor for what was then named British Columbia, converted the Hudson's Bay company from a ruling authority to a mere trading corporation in that great section of Rupert's Land. Though the mind of England was fixed on the prodigy in the heavens and the heroism of the avenging soldiers in India, yet statesmen were profoundly interested in the events on the Pacific, for all that it was practically a desert ocean at the time. In 1858 three well known Canadians—Cartier, Ross, and Galt—all of whom held high offices in Canada, visited the mother country, and were entertained by Sir Edward Lytton at Knebworth, now the residence of Lord Strathcona. It was due, no doubt, to the representations of these statesmen that the true significance of the expedition of the Royal Engineers was grasped in the mother country. Here is a portion of Sir Edward Lytton's farewell speech to the detachment—a speech which, in the opinion of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, from whose "Rambling Recollections" we quote it, was one of the best he ever delivered:

Soldiers, you are going to a distant country, not I trust, to fight against men, but to conquer nature; not to besiege cities, but to create them; not to overthrow kingdoms, but

First of a Series of Articles on "Makers of B.C."— Col. Wolfenden's Reminiscences of Work of Royal Engineers

to assist in establishing new communities under the sceptre of your own Queen.

For these noble objects, you, soldiers of the Royal Engineers, have been specially selected from the ranks of Her Majesty's armies. Wherever you go, you carry with you not only English valor and English loyalty, but English intelligence and English skill. Wherever a difficulty is to be encountered, which requires in the soldier not only courage and discipline, but education and science, sappers and miners, the Sovereign of England turns with confidence to you. If this were a service of danger and bloodshed, I know that on every field, and against all odds, the honor of English arms would be safe from a stain in your hands; but in that distant region to which you

toria, British Columbia. From there they found their way across the Gulf of Georgia in all kinds of boats, mostly made by themselves. True, there was a steamboat connected with the Fraser river, but this could not accommodate the vast multitude. The boats that were thus hastily constructed were not at all suitable for the dangerous passage of the Fraser river. It must be remembered that there were no trails or roads in any part of the country at that time, and the only means of communication they had was by water. When they ascended the Fraser river close to Yale, where the gold mining was being done, the river was filled with dangerous rapids and under-currents which made it very unsafe for even expert boatmen with the proper kind of

while the Indians die out before the advance of civilization.

In 1858 what is known among the miners as the Fraser River Indian War broke out. The Indians opposed the miners at every foot of the way when they saw that their object was to mine for gold, and after the miners got established between Yale and Lytton, the Indians were continually on the watch for small or unprotected parties, which they nearly always succeeded in murdering. They would then throw their lifeless bodies into the Fraser river, and it was not uncommon to see a body come floating down the Fraser every day, most of them having been murdered by the Indians, though very likely a few had met with accident and been drowned. The miners

ings of the Indians from hunger and disease.

Early in the spring of 1859 the rush to the Fraser was more exciting than ever, as those who had mined on the bars of the Fraser in '58 and returned to Victoria and San Francisco all had an amount of gold in their possession. Some of the diggings along the bars paid as high as \$250.00 a day to the hand with a rocker, for in '58 they did not use sluices very much, but had the most primitive way of saving the gold. The miners came to the country by every means available for travel, a large number coming overland. In the fall it was estimated that there were twenty thousand miners on the Fraser river and they began to get trails through the country, and a large number of pack horses were brought in, principally overland, and in this year the first wagon road ever built on the mainland was started from Fort Douglas, at the head of Harrison Lake, following the chain of lakes with portages between, till they came to the Fraser river at Lillooet. This enabled supplies to be brought more cheaply into the interior of the country, and by this route they escaped the dangerous passage through the Fraser river canyon.

WHAT THE TICKER TOLD

Mary Markwell, writing in the Manitoba Free Press of April 18, says:

The lonely pines of Vancouver Island whisper many a tale that's o'er true, o'er sad, and sometimes thrilling. Such a tale came to me yesterday.

When we came by stage over "the Summit" two weeks ago, we stopped to deliver letters to a bright-faced young Scotchman of, perhaps, four-and-twenty summers. He was the telegraph operator of Cameron Lake, and he had (up to a few days before) been a population of 1 in "town." "Oh, we've quite a toun noo!" he said with a laugh. "There's me an' there's Jenny (his little mare), an' about three travelers a day, noo!"

We left him lovingly fingering his letters, and the tick, tick, tick, of the little brass key inside was the only sound breaking the solemn stillness of the everlasting hills.

* * *

The woman operator at Alberni was preparing her dinner in a room adjoining the telegraph office over which she holds a controlling finger when her ear caught a clicking sound. It stopped—began again—"I—I—I"—silence. She went on with her household duties. Again came the sound, "I—I—I." Silence. By-and-by she heard "I—a—m—" silence again, and a jarring sound as if the wires had crossed; so she thought: "Oh, dear! another tree falling on the line!" Presently the tick, tick, came once more. This time it said slowly, pain and endurance in every tap of the key:

"I—a—m—bleed—ing to—death—send—" There the message quit, and nothing but silence followed. Away sped the little woman to a doctor, the unfinished message given. Away sped the doctor, his native pony and light gig doing the distance (16 miles) in two and a half hours! This over a "trail" mark you! through a rough wilderness and climbing a height of some twelve hundred feet! The little pony knew it meant life or death to some one, and the doctor thought only of the unknown sufferer waiting his coming. My! how the man's heart beats ticked off the miles between!

Within two miles of the wilderness telegraph office the speeding driver carrying aid met a hurrying messenger afoot and making for the camps for help.

"It's the operator, young McBey!" he breathed. "He slashed his foot and an artery while clearing his place, cutting down a tree—I've done the best I could—but hurry!"

The doctor speeding on came to McBey—still beside his key, whence he had dragged himself, "bleeding like a stuck pig"—where he fainted from weakness and loss of blood when he tried, with trembling fingers, to send the call and where (lest the call came) he would, even though dying, attend to the business and the duty which kept him a self-exile in the wilds!

McBey will recover. He will carry the scar through life, though, and when asked, "Aren't you going to quit now?" answered: "Quit? No, mon!" adding, "There's no place like the woods; an' (shyly) it's MEN'S wanted th' noo!"

It was my happy chance to meet young McBey on my way to Alberni, and I wonder does the telegraph service know, and does it appreciate, the loyalty of its men in their belief of the sacredness of the call of duty? I fear not.

There is no part of the Island that is attracting so much attention at present as Alberni. The decision of the C. P. R. since purchasing the E. & N. railway, to make Alberni the western terminus of its road will cause a rush of settlers to the country along the fifty-eight miles already surveyed. The new line practically parallels the government highway, and will open up splendid ranch and fruit lands as well as timber and mineral properties of infinite value. From Nanaimo the line will run through an attractive country where fruit-growing has been carried on with considerable success. At Nanoose Bay the land becomes heavily timbered, though the soil is a sandy loam that is very productive.



GOVERNMENT STREET AS IT APPEARED IN 1868.

Courtesy of Miss Emily Woods.

This rare photograph of Government Street is from the valuable collection of old views of Victoria, Vancouver Island and British Columbia kindly placed at the disposal of The Colonist by Miss Emily Woods, of Pandora avenue. This picture was probably taken with the camera placed about where Messrs. Angus Campbell & Co.'s store now stands. The one-storey brick building on the right is still standing, on the corner of Fort street, being now known as the "Brown Jug" corner. The sign seen on the face of the building reads: "Thomas Golden, Wines, Liquors and Cigars." Just across the street, the two-storey brick building formerly occupied the site of the present Five Sisters' block. There is a sign board just below the verandah on this building which reads: "W. M. Scarby, Chemist." Two doors above, on the same side of the street, the two-storey brick building bears a sign reading: "J. H. Turner & Co." In the distance, about where Government street intersects Johnson is seen the edge of a forest.

depart, I hope that our national flag will wave in peaceful triumph, on many a Royal birthday, from walls and church towers which you will have assisted to raise from the wilderness, and will leave to remote generations as the bloodless trophies of your renown. Soldiers! You will be exposed to temptation. You go where gold is discovered—where avarice inflames all the passions. But I know that the voice of duty and the love of honor will keep you true to your officers, and worthy of the trust which your Sovereign places in her Royal Engineers.

On my part, as one of the Queen's ministers, I promise that all which can conduce to your comfort, and fairly reward your labors, shall be thoughtfully considered. You have heard from my distinguished friend, your commanding officer, that every man amongst you who shall have served six years in British Columbia, and receives at the end of that time a certificate of good conduct, will be entitled—if he desire to become a resident in the colony—to thirty acres of land, aye, and of fertile land, in that soil which you will have assisted to bring into settlement and cultivation. In the strange and wild district to which you are bound, you will meet with men of all countries, of all characters and kinds. You will aid in preserving peace and order, not by your numbers, not by mere force, but by the respect which is due to the arms of England, and the spectacle of your own discipline and good conduct.

How well they fulfilled the behest shall be told when the interesting features of this journal have been pointed out.

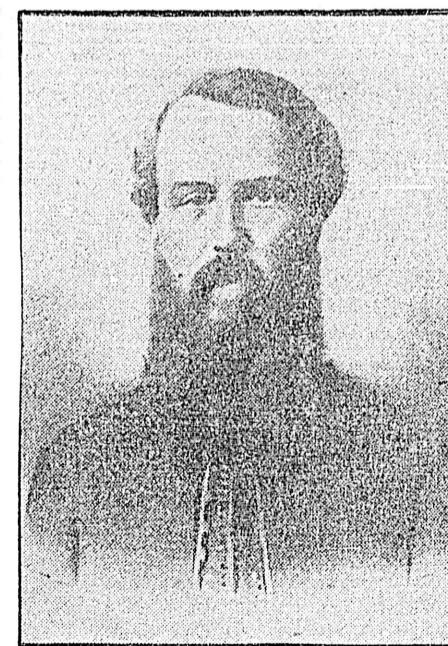
THE EXCITEMENT OF '58

In an interesting article dealing with the gold excitement of 1858, William Shannon says:

In 1858 the means of transportation to British Columbia were very limited; therefore, when the great excitement broke out, people found themselves so circumstanced that they had no means of getting there, as the line of steamers put on from San Francisco could not accommodate the vast throngs that rushed in such a short time to the Fraser river mines. Men in San Francisco fitted out sailing vessels of every description to carry the miners. There were also hundreds, if not thousands, who took the overland route through Oregon, Washington and through the east of the mountains into British Columbia. The ocean steamers and sailing vessels landed the miners at Vic-

boats to navigate and the men unaccustomed to such travel fell easy prey to the treacherous currents and whirlpools of the Fraser river, and hundreds of them found watery graves in the Fraser river canyon; it was not uncommon for a whole boatload to be lost at one time, still, never daunted, the remainder went forward and eventually succeeded in overcoming these almost insurmountable difficulties.

To make their circumstances still worse, they were opposed by the Indian tribes along



COLONEL R. C. MOODY, R.E.

(Reproduced from photograph taken in Victoria in 1863.)

the Fraser, and what is called the Fraser River war, between the Indians and the miners, began in the early part of '58. The Indians considered the miner their common enemy, and there were some good grounds for their regarding the intruders in this light when we consider that these men were the forerunners of the thousands who have since settled the valleys and hunting grounds of these Indians and who are now prosperous and happy people,

about Yale applied to Governor Douglas in Victoria for protection, but the governor did not seem to possess the means of protecting them, at all events, there was nothing done during that year to assist the miners in restoring order among the Indians. When the miners were aware that they could not procure assistance or protection from the government in Victoria, they organized parties to go in advance of the miners and drive the Indians back. They called for volunteers for this purpose, the volunteers to provide nothing but their time and the risk of their lives, while those who remained in the mining camp contributed either money or, what was still more valuable, their supplies. There were several of these parties sent on their mission under the leadership of some of the veteran Indian fighters from Colorado, who had had a lifetime experience fighting Indians in that place. They had several skirmishes with the Indians, and in every case the miners were successful, and although they lost quite a number of men their loss was not equal to that of the Indians, for the guns of the miners were far superior weapons, many of them being rifles of long range. When the Indians saw that the miners were determined to stay in the country, and that they knew how to defend themselves, they became panic stricken with fear, and in many cases whole villages fled to some secluded valley in the mountains. At this time the Indians were very numerous on the Fraser river; they could muster hundreds of thousands of warriors.

During the summer and fall of '58 the miners held the river and streams adjacent thereto, and the Indians were prevented from procuring their annual supply of fish, the staple article of their sustenance. Although it was not the wish of the miners to wage war with the Indians, the Indians could not understand it in their way. Late in the fall the miners made peace with most of the tribes along the Fraser and most of them returned to their villages, but too late to obtain their supplies of fish, which caused a great famine among the Indians all along the Fraser at that time. Flour was worth from one dollar to a dollar and a quarter a pound; bacon was worth \$2.50 a pound and sugar about \$2.00, with everything accordingly high, and even at these exorbitant figures it was impossible to secure but a very scant supply. The greater part of the miners of '58 returned to the coast to winter, but those who remained could tell a great tale of the sufferings

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

THE VALUE OF ADAPTABILITY

HIS these days when so many women and girls of gentle birth are either entirely dependent upon their own exertions for a livelihood or—possessing an income insufficient to their needs—are compelled to seek remunerative occupation in order to make ends meet it behoves each would-be worker to lay to heart one fundamental principle without a due realization of which success can never be attained—namely the time-worn axiom "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." To some this may appear a platitude; it is, in reality a precept worthy to be written in letters of gold. We should not so frequently hear of gentlewomen left stranded in middle age, helpless and destitute, by stress of unforeseen circumstances, if those same women had acquired early in youth, when surrounded by affluence and ease, the power of concentrating as much time, energy, and thought on the accomplishment of uncongenial tasks and duties as they probably gave without grudging to the pursuit of pleasure. One would not for a moment deprecate the immense advantage of a specialized training for the woman who aims at success in any profession or occupation; but she no less than her untrained sister, will be sorely handicapped in the race for fortune; or it may be, in the struggle for bare existence, if she be unequipped with strength of purpose and with the faculty for seizing on, and turning to her own advantage every opportunity for onward progression as it occurs—and here we have the point of this article—the need and value of adaptability; that is, for the capacity, the happy knack (to use a homely expression) of being able to conform one self to the "wayward freaks of fate." A priceless gift truly when it is a matter of natural temperament, but one that is most essential every woman worker should strive to cultivate. Let us suppose for instance, that you are seeking a definite sphere in life. So far success has not crowned your efforts; you have failed to achieve what you hoped for, and anticipated in the particular branch of work for which you considered yourself so admirably fitted or possibly, after having completed the requisite training; that has cost both time and money, and that too, at no small sacrifice, no suitable and remunerative post has offered, and everything seems to have gone awry. Well! there is no cause for dismay, or discouragement. The acquisition of knowledge whether general, or specialized can never represent money or time wasted, to have cultivated even one talent, to have learned to do even one thing thoroughly, and to perfection must always be a positive gain. But now cheer! that gift of adaptability, which is after all a peculiarly feminine attribute (though alas! too often latent) strike out bravely, accept the inevitable, and it is more than likely that "fickle jade fortune" will smile upon you at the very moment you imagine that you are trembling beneath her frown. There are many ways of making people work for you, but there is only one way of making them enjoy it, of getting their best service, and that is the possession of the quality of leadership, the power to inspire. No pre-eminently successful leader of men, teacher of children, or mistress of a household has ever been without it; it is founded on enthusiasm, entails great vigilance, and is akin to genius. A certain teacher treasures a letter from one of her pupils, her own superior in both capacity and attainment who says "others taught me much; you made me love work." It is this faculty of making those about us love work, of inspiring them with the joy of conquest, that makes leaders. We find it in the life of great commanders and in the case of us women it is the secret of the well ordered household whether large or small. The personality of the mother, and the mistress should impress every member of her household; her example counts for much, her spirit far more. To let those about her know that she really cares about the exact performance of small duties, by herself performing her own small duties exactly, is worth a thousand reproofs. It is not always possible to make an impression on a careless nature at once. Sometimes it is well nigh impossible to make one at all, but if it is to be made the enthusiast has the best chance. The day to begin indifference in others, is to be yourself indifferent. No amount of verbal correction will counteract a bad example, and though at ordinary times we may feel we can dispense with anything beyond the mere letter of obedience and outward respect, yet there are few indeed who have not at one time or another been forced to test the genuineness of these qualities, and to depend on that higher loyalty which like wisdom and understanding is beyond price.

FASHION'S FANCIES

It has often occurred to me that fashion writers do not give sufficient consideration to the requirements of the matron—not the young ultra-fashionable married woman, but the really delightfully comfortable matron, who admits her age, makes a charming grandmother and wishes to grow old with elegance and grace. Nowadays advancing years may be defied, and the art of doing so apart from enthusiasm, many-sided interests and imagination, lies chiefly in coiffure and dress. The matron today need never despair, because many of the most up-to-date costumes are suited to women even of pretty presence, who naturally and wisely leave clinging draperies severely alone. At the same time, nothing is so charming as the draped palomine, only the older women must clearly understand that the fabrics used must be handsome and weighty, and not attempt the chiffons and muslins that are so becoming to young, slight figures. In other words, the matron requires better dresses, but of better quality and really good workmanship.

It is a great mistake to suppose that elderly women look their best in black, with the exception, of course, of black velvet and old lace. She will look delightful in vieux rose, Louis blue and, above all, in sumptuous white materials. Purple, too, looks charming for day and evening wear. Soft greens also hold their own, and, indeed, any of the old pictorial shades which we associate with the grande dame of the past.

The Louis coat in its various guises forms an excellent garment for the matron. Of course nearly every one, young or old, requires one good black frock in her wardrobe, but I think it has to be skillfully treated with a good deal of trimming and lace to be really becoming, when our skins are beginning to show the gradual and inevitable wear and tear of time.

Now let me describe to you a few gowns which will meet the requirements of the elderly woman. An entire costume of purple, heavy crepe meteore, trimmed with black fillet lace, and raised black flowers, with a tiny touch of gold in them. A band of purple satin finishes the cotelet skirt, and over this is worn a loose coat of the crepe meteore with beautiful trimming. The under blouse should be of mouseline de soie, while the parasol should be of purple brocade, and a delightful touque of purple passerine relieved by a white upstanding osprey. Such a costume would be admirable for small receptions and visiting.

Another charming toilette is in black chenille spotted silk over soft grey satin, with a beautiful guipure lace worked in silver. The hem should be of black panne, which fabric would also trim the bodice, making altogether a handsome and, at the same time, useful black gown.

A simpler gown for town or country wear is in soft green cashmere, with an applique silk trimming. This is cut in polonaise fashion over an underskirt of satin charmeuse of the same shade. Very pretty and becoming are the soft flinch-like folds of the bodice, which are composed of satin charmeuse, finished with a silk fringe of the same color. This is worn over a vest of soft cream spotted net, and the under-sleeves are of cashmere and green trimming.

Now about blouses. There are nowadays no collarless blouses. Most of the new blouses and skirts show collars, which are quite three or four inches high. The collars are made especially high at the back and sides, and narrower in the front. The sides are kept in position by supports, the latest of which are quickly and easily detached. Lace yokes

are still very popular and adorn many smart blouses of the daintiness and Japanese silk order. The wear of blouses naturally suggests belts. These are of a varied description and color. Leather belts, ornamental belts in elastic with dainty buckles, and embroidered belts are all the vogue. During the earlier days of spring so many different fashions, each with its air of novelty, make their appearance, but all of these do not survive until the summer. As yet it is by no means certain that the sloping shoulder will reign supreme, as at present it certainly demands a good and graceful figure. A more generally becoming style is the shoulder widened by bretelles and tucks, and gradually merging into the over-sleeve or epaulette. This style is exploited in smart little coats of the "visite" order, and in the longer wraps now so much in request for daytime as well as evening wear. The limp skirt will certainly endure, and it even accompanies the tailor coat. In fact, the short skirt is solely for morning and country wear. Flat trimmings adorn our skirts. Balloon sleeves no longer exist, and even the sleeves of lace or net are only of moderate width. Net and tulle, much gauged or tucked and lined with chiffon or the finest marquisette, are the correct fabrics for quenches, chemisettes and plastrons.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left London on a visit to Germany. Their first stopping place was Cologne, where a great reception awaited their Royal Highnesses.

body is devoted to him, and thinks, and talks of nothing else. His every movement is chronicled, his slightest action is noted, and commented upon with sympathetic interest, in fact he is an completely King of Blarritz as though it formed part of his own dominions. Occasionally the king comes across the children of one or other of his personal friends, and it is pretty to see the small courtiers racing up to be first to kiss His Majesty's hand. He is so kind and good-natured with children that the youngsters of his acquaintance are devoted to him.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left London on a visit to Germany. Their first stopping place was Cologne, where a great reception awaited their Royal Highnesses.

Two Famous Orders for Women

The most ancient European Order bestowed on ladies, is the Austrian decoration of "The Star of the Crucifix," founded in the year 1688, to commemorate the preservation of the sacred relic of a piece of the true Cross in a terrible fire at the Hofburg, Vienna.

This relic was held in great veneration, and the Emperor Maximilian having only worn it as an amulet.

The fire broke out in the room occupied by the Dowager Empress, and although everything was destroyed, the tiny Crucifix which contained the relic was discovered unburnt.

So great was the gratitude of the Imperial Family, that they determined to found an order in thankfulness for the miracle, the preservation of the relic.

The senior Archduchess of the Imperial Household is always the head of this order and the members

must be ladies of high rank and unsullied character.

They must promise to visit the sick and the poor,

to recite certain prayers daily, and also to attend mass.

The order is made of blue enamel, oval in shape, with a gold border, and the device, "Salus et Gloria," in black letters on it.

In the centre is the double headed eagle, a red

green cross, and bands of blue and gold.

The wearer pins it on the left breast with a black bow.

Another order with a romantic history is the Luisen Order, formed in memory of the beautiful Queen Louise of Prussia.

It is a simple decoration of small black enamel cross with the letter L as a centre, surrounded by golden stars. On the back are the dates 1813-1814.

It is an order bestowed on all classes of women and was originally intended to reward those self-sacrificing women, who, when things seemed at their worst during the Napoleonic Wars, gave up all their jewelry for a fund to save their country.

The Romance of a Ring

In June 1829, a workman, named Robert Wyatt, was employed in filling in the moat surrounding the ruins of Fotheringay Castle.

Students of History are doubtless aware, that when James I ascended the English Throne one of the first acts was to dismantle the gloomy castle of Fotheringay, where his beautiful and ill-fated mother, Mary Queen of Scots, was executed, and for years it was allowed to sink into utter decay until in the course of centuries it became the ruins it now is.

Wyatt was employed as a guide by those who wished to inspect the ruins and one day, when he was investigating some of the debris which marked the side of the banqueting hall where the Queen was beheaded, he came upon a gold ring, which from its inscription proved that it had without a doubt belonged to Mary.

The ring bore the inscription, "Henri L. Darnley, 1565;" there was a monogram of H. and M. entwined in a true lover's knot, and the lion of Scotland, on a crowned shield was engraved in the hoop.

It is most probable that the ring was used at Mary's marriage with Darnley, and had previously to that been her engagement ring, the date 1565 coinciding with that of her betrothal.

How the ring was lost is easy to conjecture.

The executioner on that dreadful morning in February, bungled his work, and it required two strokes of the axe to decapitate the head of the lovely Mary Stuart.

During the agonies she suffered, it is surmised that she unconsciously drew off the ring from her finger, and that it dropped in the sawdust and was swept away after the execution.

Another of Mary's rings was found in the grounds of Sywell Hall. It bears the inscription "In loyalement me souvrey," and one of her "thumb rings" with "M.R." on it, was also accidentally found at Borthwick Castle, where she stayed in 1567.

It is very humiliating—no; we mean gratifying, of course; yes, gratifying.

As a wholesome corrective for excessive self-esteem, try influenza! Not a very agreeable prescription perhaps, but the disease is really and truly worse than the remedy.

It has yet other uses.

It shows us, as nothing else can, how full this much abused old World is of the "milk of human kindness." It gives opportunities of showing their good feeling towards us to persons who, in the ordinary way, would never venture to taste the "blessedness of giving," of whose esteem and generosity we might have remained in ignorance.

Perhaps it is only your already over-tired maid who stays up in order to see that you have your medicine at the given hour, and to fill your hot-water bottle at midnight; perhaps it is one of your Club girls or the old Flower Woman who trudges a couple of miles into the country to get a really fresh egg for you from her sister-in-law's aunt; perhaps it is one of the younger children, who not being allowed to do anything else for mother, takes the utmost pains to go about on tiptoe, and speak in a very low whisper; perhaps it is John himself, who ransacks shops and even markets, for a certain flower you used to like when you were engaged, and who abuses the tradespeople because it is out of season. And then in illness, or rather in convalescence, we get time to think. Is that worth counting?

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,"

says our Shakespeare.

"Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,

Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

And even when for adversity, we read weakness and suffering, who is there with open eyes that dare gainsay him?

COMMENTS OF AN ONLOOKER

Those who read the social barometer assure us that a great change in social customs is approaching. The restaurant proprietor may consider that the glass is going down—the admirer of the domestic virtues that it is going up; but anyhow the social weather experts say we are in for a spell of dining at home. Yes, the restaurant and hotel fever is abating. Home is no longer to be the place where we keep servants, but the place where we lunch and dine, and show hospitality to our friends. The intimate, and exclusive hospitality of the private house is to have a chance! The question is being asked, "Is it from choice or necessity?" Are the smart ones of the earth "crying off" or are they illustrating the old proverb? "Needs must when the devil drives."

In London a new sensation is certainly to be found just now at the Palace theatre, where Miss Maud Allen has danced herself into favor. I hear there was a very full house at the special matinee given for her recently, and London society was well represented. The Queen and the Empress Marie of Russia, witnessed the artistic performance of the charming young Canadian dancer, as well as the Prince and Princess of Wales. And among others to be seen were the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Charles Beresford, Lady Dudley, Lord Iveagh, and others too numerous to mention.

I hear one cannot be twenty-four hours in Blarritz without thoroughly grasping the fact that King Edward has conquered the town. From the mayor and corporation down to the smallest donkey-boy, every

body is devoted to him, and thinks, and talks of nothing else. His every movement is chronicled, his slightest action is noted, and commented upon with sympathetic interest, in fact he is an completely King of Blarritz as though it formed part of his own dominions.

Occasionally the king comes across the children of one or other of his personal friends, and it is pretty to see the small courtiers racing up to be first to kiss His Majesty's hand. He is so kind and good-natured with children that the youngsters of his acquaintance are devoted to him.

"This dress might come in useful some day," says some wavering spirit. "That coat is not so shabby after all," echoes another, and back to their cupboards the poor wornout things go—and are not thought of again until the next bout of spring cleaning.

What became of the hundreds of dresses which Queen Bess left behind her we wonder. Shelves and drawers full, there must have been, with every variety of ruff and farthingale, and gorgeous robe.

Sometimes a twentieth century belle will go to a fancy dress ball in the costume of her great-grandmother—not a copy, but the very thing itself—which has been handed down through successive generations.

It is fascinating to see the likeness grow, as it often does, between the modern wearer and her pictured ancestress, when she copies the quaint old-fashioned coiffure and dons her satiny gown with its shortened waist and big puffed sleeves. In those bygone years brocades and velvets were richer and more costly than they are today, and were often bequeathed by mother to daughter, just as furs and laces are now. We cannot call such oldtime treasures "hoards"; every silk fold is full of sentiment, as we lift out the faded fragrant raiment from its lavender-scented chest, and in imagination see it worn again by some beauty of long ago. Old clothes they may be, but not in the sense of today, and we should indeed be matter-of-fact if we were unable to feel the romance of precious possessions such as these.

Because his wife persists in keeping eight cats in his house, a New York man named White is filing petitions for a separation.

not until her ceiling fell in that she lowered herself from the fourth storey in a clothes basket.

Restaurants are a recognized feature of the modern bazaar in the Old Country. At one held lately in the country the inscription ran, "Luncheons, one to three p.m., 1s 6d."

A rustic and his wife were admiring the stalls, when the husband's eye caught the notice.

"Come on, Jessie," he said, "two hours steady eating's not bad, for one and six."

Did you ever hear the little tale about the indolent woman at the dinner party?

She was making remarks about all the people round her, and she asked her neighbor, "Who is that dreadfully precise-looking woman sitting opposite to us?"

"That," he gravely replied, "is my wife!"

"Oh!" she cried in a flutter of embarrassment.

"That," he responded as stonily as before, "is my daughter!"

What the lady said now is not recorded!

A very pretty story is told of the famous Madame Yvette Guilbert.

After one of her many charitable performances, the priest of the village where it had been held entertained all the company to lunch.

Mme. Yvette, it is stated, found an egg on her plate.

She broke it, and ten gold pieces fell out.

"You don't know that one! I mean the one in blue."

"That," he responded as stonily as before, "is my daughter!"

What the lady said now is not recorded!

Because his wife persists in keeping eight cats in his house, a New York man named White is filing petitions for a separation.

Marriage Weather Lore.

Married in shower, love for your dower.

Married in frost, wed to your woe.

Married in sun, happiness won.

Married in shade, you'd best stay a maid.

Married in sheet, the world's at your feet.

Married in fog, life, eat and dog.

Married in hall, across seas to sail.

Married in thunder, hearts drift asunder.

"It is work that keeps a woman young, and fresh, and happy."—Elizabeth Chesser.

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

When, about twenty-five years ago, settlers from Eastern Canada and Great Britain began to go into the Red River Settlements in what is now the rich province of Manitoba it was not believed that any of the prairie region except that near the United States Boundary line was fit for farming. It is now known that the climate in the Peace River Valley and along the North Branch of the Saskatchewan is well suited for the growth of wheat and other grain. It is to this northern country that immigrants are coming this spring and already the farmers have begun to sow their crops. It is not often that on the prairies the spring begins so early. There the spring is a very short season, and summer follows winter very quickly. Every one in Canada hopes that the wheat crop will be a large one for people everywhere depend on the farmer for much of their prosperity.

Europe the hillsides are clothed with vineyards. The little country of Switzerland is very mountainous but the industrious people have planted grapes on the mountain sides although they had to carry the earth from the valleys in which to plant the vines. Here, in Victoria, there are grape vines growing in sunny places but the nights are not warm enough to produce abundant crops of the best grapes. Some Germans who visited Nelson believed that the soil and climate there is suitable for the growth of the vine and a number of German vine dressers have taken up land near the capital of Kootenay and will pursue their calling there. It is to be hoped they will be successful.

The American battleships have reacted San Diego in Southern California and have been warmly welcomed to the city and the state. A number of sailors and marines went ashore and the school children, to the number of three thousand helped to welcome them. It was a bright and happy holiday for young and old in the sunny southern city. After their long voyage the sailors must have been delighted to be once more among their own countrymen, and to hear their country's songs sung by sweet childish voices.

There is to be an election for president in the fall. Already preparations are being made to choose candidates and stormy meetings are being held. A great deal of time is taken up by the people of the United States in selecting their president, who is a very important person and possesses much more power than any one man in the British Empire.

The Rhodes scholarships are being given in many parts of Canada. The young man who gets a scholarship can go to the great University of Oxford to complete his education. Cecil Rhodes, the great South African statesman left money so that a certain number of young men of the Anglo Race, whether living in the colonies or in the United States might have an opportunity of studying in the oldest seat of learning in the Empire. He believed in this way that people of distant colonies would be drawn closer together and would love the mother country more dearly. The young man who wins this scholarship must not only be a good scholar but a gentleman and an athlete. That is, he must be strong in mind, in body and in the better part still, which we call soul. To win the scholarship for the province is something worth striving for.

The fire which destroyed the whole of the inside of the Sehl block on Thursday morning showed that there was need of more water to put out fires and that better arrangements should be made for taking the goods from a burning building. The bylaw to give more water-power has passed and, no doubt, the firemen will see that, not only are fires put out speedily, but everything possible saved from a burning building. Victoria has much to be thankful for that the fires which broke out during the high wind of Friday week did not spread. If once a fire had gained headway in almost any part of the town on that day nothing could have stopped it.

We do not always remember how much we owe to the bravery and readiness of the firemen. Although they make no pretence of being heroes they very often do heroic deeds.

Victoria West school is nearly finished and another somewhere between the North Ward and the Central will be commenced in a short time. Would it not be a good idea to give the schools that are opened after this names that will do more than tell in what part of the city they are. The pupils of a school should take a pride in it and a good-name is a help.

The greater number of the striking coal-miners have returned to work though there are still numbers who cannot get their employers to grant their demands. In Chester, Pennsylvania, the employees on the tram cars will neither work themselves nor allow any one else to do so, if they can prevent it. Though the soldiers have been called in to help the police they find it hard to open the line. It is a great pity that where the convenience of a large number of people is concerned as in railroads, telegraphs and such works some better way than a strike could not be found of settling disputes. There is no strike which does not injure others besides the workingmen and the masters but this is especially the case with concerns which the public use.

It is not often, on this continent, that men are in danger from wild animals, but on Thursday in Riverside, California, the elephants of a circus, maddened with fear, on account of an explosion caused by fire in a coal oil tank, escaped from their keepers and rushed through the town. One of them ran into a hotel court-yard and killed a woman.

Saturday, the 18th, during a terrible flood caused by a wind and rain storm another circus was completely wrecked and two lions escaped and prowled about the city frightening still more the already terrified citizens of Cleland, Texas. The floods in the part of Texas, near Fort Worth stopped the trains. Telegraph and telephone wires were broken down and many people killed.

The president of the South American Republic of Venezuela has, so it is said, treated Americans and other foreigners doing business in that country very badly. The United States has always been looked upon by the republics of South America as a sort of protector. It seems now as though the big brother would have to use force to teach President Castro of Venezuela how to behave. The Spanish Americans of South and Central America are not fit to govern themselves. Their territory is rich and they have a fine climate but they are, as a rule, ignorant, indolent and excitable.

President Castro says that the courts of the country will decide whether the business men, who complain of the government, were cheated or not. Until the decision is given he does not think the President or government of the United States has any right to interfere.

How very wicked and foolish men can be is being shown by people near Medicine Hat in Alberta who call themselves Dreamers. They believe, or pretend to believe, that they were told in dreams to kill their neighbors and to burn their houses. If one man acted in this way it would be easy to believe he was mad, but it is strange that such madness should spread among a number.

The conduct of such people as these, is one of many things that show how necessary it is that children should learn when they are young the difference between right and wrong. Nothing that can happen to a man or woman is more terrible than to believe that evil is good and good evil.

There is another war cloud in the East. Robber bands from Persia entered Russia, destroyed property and carried off plunder. The Russians, as by treaty, they had a right to do, sent soldiers to capture and punish the offenders. The telegrams say that these soldiers have been surrounded, not only by robber bands, but by Persian troops. Russia could soon conquer Persia if the other nations would let her, but

it is not likely that she will be allowed to go to war with her little neighbor if the other great powers can prevent it.

A terrible railroad accident took place in Melbourne Australia on Monday. Two trains crashed into one another, the cars caught fire and more than forty people were killed. Though Australia is so far away her people seem very near to us. They are our own kith and kin. It is this feeling which holds the Empire together.

The little country of Roumania to the north of Turkey is so far away that we are surprised to hear that the Standard Oil Company, of the United States, have been finding a market for their oil there. The Roumanians, however, do not want the American oil because they have petroleum wells of their own. It is now very hard to find any country in the world too distant to make a market for the productions of another and even small and unimportant events are telegraphed around the world almost as soon as they take place.

If fruit raising is to be one of the principal industries of the province, British Columbia boys and girls cannot begin too young to learn how best to cultivate fruit trees. Every country schoolhouse should have its garden and orchard, however small, and the boys should be able to plant, prune and graft, and the girls to care for the flowers. A very little time given by each scholar under the direction of the teacher or some one in the district who knows about such things would make the schoolhouse the prettiest spot in the neighborhood, instead of being, as it is now too often, the ugliest and barest. What do the boys and girls

there live on the earth strange plants and animals which have long ago disappeared. From them they have discovered that great glaciers once covered what are now cornfields and vineyards and buried beneath their crumbling masses are the remains of lost races of men. These and hundreds of other lessons have been learned by a patient study of the rocks.

One of the most noted of the early geologists was Hugh Miller. His only college was the hills and mountains of his native land as he tells us in "My Schools and Schoolmasters." The story of the boy-hood of this wonderful man is very interesting.

Hugh Miller was born in Scotland on the shores of the beautiful Moray Firth.

Hugh Miller's father was the captain of a small sloop and when his little son was five years old the vessel was lost with all on board. The wee laddie could not understand that his father would never come back and would run down to the harbor to watch for him, or sit for hours on a hill behind the house gazing far out to sea, looking in vain for the sloop with its two stripes of white and its square topsails.

But if he lost his father, the boy had a good mother and a kind uncle. Hugh loved to climb on his uncle Sandy's knee and get the old soldier to tell him tales of the battles in which he had fought in the French wars.

In these days the little children of the poorer people were taught by old women, "dames" as they were called. As a very little fellow Hugh learned to read at the dame's school and with the help of his teacher, who must have been a wise woman, he found out that he could find stories in his books. He was delighted with the puppy strength in the effort to break away and join the frolics of their elders, says St. Nicholas.

Jack, the Giant Killer, Robinson Crusoe and The Pilgrim's Progress were his chief treasures, but these

him only to scour the battlefield in search of the wounded and missing.

The needs of modern warfare not only call for vast enlarging of the battlefield, but also compel the troops to take every advantage of natural cover. This and the fact that wounded men will use their last strength to seek protection from artillery fire, cavalry charges and the wheels of guns by crawling into thick bushes, ditches, and natural holes, will show how difficult it is for the over-worked stretcher-bearers of the Red Cross department to notice prostrate figures not readily seen. Moreover, modern warfare is carried on largely by night attack, and at night, too, the wounded have to be collected. The ambulance dog, however, is independent of artificial light, and relies only on his power of scent. Recently during the great Austrian manoeuvres, 200 men were left lying on the field to represent the wounded; and the stretcher-bearers, working against time, overlooked 38 of these. Within 20 minutes the Viennese dogs had found them all. Each dog had about his neck a flask of brandy or soup and a roll of bandages. The wounded man, having made what use he can of this relief, gives the dog his cap or belt and the animal races off with it to the ambulance attendants, whom he then conducts to the spot.

Intelligence of "Malamutes"

The Eskimo begins to train his dog for sledge work before it is a month old. One of the most interesting features of Eskimo villages are pups tied to the pole of a tent. They pull on the rope with all their puppy strength in the effort to break away and join the frolics of their elders, says St. Nicholas.

Not until a dog bred for mail service is one year

sixty of pieces of linen buttoned together, suspended from cross poles. A fire was kindled under it, and the flames were fed with bundles of chopped straw. The loose bag filled out, assumed a graceful form, and in a short time was completely distended. At a given signal the stays were slipped and the balloon instantly ascended. Its velocity accelerated until it reached some height, then became uniform and carried it to an elevation of more than a mile. For ten minutes it remained suspended, then fell gently in a vineyard, nearly two miles distant from the place of its ascension.

The first adventurers to make an ascent in the balloon were M. Platire de Rozier and the Marquis L'Arlande. In the basket of a balloon they, on November 21, 1783, rose to a height of about three thousand feet.—Chicago News.

A Story of Nelson

Capt. Mahan relates the following anecdote concerning Lord Nelson's letter proposing a truce to the Crown Prince of Denmark, dispatched in the midst of hostilities:

The desks cleared of all partitions fore and aft, and all ordinary conveniences removed, Nelson wrote in full view of all on the deck where he was, at the casting of the rudderhead, standing; and as he wrote an officer standing by took a copy. The original, in his own hand, was put into an envelope and sealed, with his arms. The officer was about to use a wafer, but Nelson said:

"No, send for sealing-wax and candle."

Some delay followed, owing to the man's having had his head taken off by a ball. "Send another messenger for the wax," said the admiral when informed of this; and when the wafers were again suggested he simply reiterated the order.

A large quantity of wax was used, and extreme care taken that the impression of the seal should be perfect. Colonel Stewart asked:

"Why, under so hot a fire and after so lamentable an accident, have you attached so much importance to a circumstance apparently trifling?"

"Had I made use of a wafer," replied Nelson, "the wafer would have been still wet when the letter was presented to the crown prince; he would have inferred that the letter was sent off in a hurry, and that we had some pressing reasons for being in a hurry. The wax told no tales."

OUR LETTER BOX

We publish the following letter with much pleasure. As the editor could not answer the question, enquiry was made at the Provincial Museum. Mr. Kermode very kindly promises that if the finder will send the nest down he will try to identify it. If the parcel is addressed to the editor of the Children's page it will be returned when the information has been obtained. Perhaps this will meet the eye of some lover of birds who can tell us all about the tiny builder.

Quamichan, B. C., April 7, 1908.

Dear Editor—I am writing to tell you about a bird's nest which had been brought to school by one of the boys. This nest was made out of field grass and bulrush down. It was six inches high and five inches wide. A little hole about three-quarters of an inch in diameter was left for the mother bird to go in and out. This shows that it must have been a very small bird. The nest was built in the swamp bushes at the mouth of the Somenos Creek running from Somenos Lake to Cowichan River. If you would be kind enough to let us know something about the bird that built it, you would oblige the whole school. Thanking you in advance, I am, Sir, yours very truly,

FREDERICK ALLARD

WITH THE POETS

The Emperor's Bird's-Nest

Once the Emperor Charles of Spain,
With his swarthy, grave commanders,
I forgot in what campaign,
Long besieged, in mud and rain,
Some old frontier town of Flanders.

Up and down the dreary camp,
In great boots of Spanish leather,
Striding with measured tramp,
These Hidalgos, dull and damp,
Cursed the Frenchmen, cursed the weather.

Thus as to and fro they went,
Over upland and through hollow,
Giving their impatience vent,
Perched upon the emperor's tent,
In her nest, they spied a swallow.

Then an old Hidalgo said,
As he twirled his gray mustachio,
"Sirs, this swallow overhead,
Shows the emperor's tent a shed,
And the emperor but a Macho!"

Hearing his imperial name,
Coupled with those words of malice,
Half in anger, half in shame,
Forth the great campaigner came,
Slowly from his canvas palace.

"Let no hand the bird molest,"
Said he solemnly, "nor hurt her!"
Adding then by way of jest,
"Golondrina is my guest,
'Tis the wife of some deserter!"

Swift as bowstring speeds a shaft,
Through the camp was spread the rumor,
And the soldiers, as they quaffed
Flemish beer at dinner, laughed
At the emperor's pleasant humor.

So unharmed and unafraid,
Sat the swallow still and brooded,
Till the constant cannonade
Through the walls a breach had made,
And the siege was thus concluded.

Then the army, elsewhere bent,
Struck its tents as if disbanding,
Only not the emperor's tent,
For he ordered, "ere he went,
Very curiously, 'Leave it standing!'

So it stood there all alone,
Loosely flapping, torn and tattered,
Till the brood was fledged and down,
Singing o'er those walls of stone
Which the cannon-shot had shattered.

What Dolls Think

It is true we're stuft with sawdust
And can never learn to walk;
It is true we have no organs
And can never learn to talk;
It is true we're only dolls,
And dolls must remain;

But we're free from faults and follies
That might cause our mammas pain.

The First Balloon

The word balloon means "a large ball." To Montgolfier, of Annonay, France, the invention of the balloon is credited. It is said that he was led to turn his attention to balloon-making from the following incident:

A French laundress, wishing to dry a petticoat quickly, placed it on a basketwork frame over a stove. To prevent the heat from escaping by the opening at the top of the petticoat, she drew the belt-strings closely together and tied them. Gradually the garment dried, and became lighter, and as the stove continued to give out heat and rarefy the air concentrated under the basketwork frame, the petticoat began to move, and finally rose in the air.

This so astonished the laundress that she ran to her neighbors and asked them to come and witness the strange sight. Montgolfier was among those that came in. The petticoat suspended in midair suggested greater things to him, and he returned home with "something to think about."

He at once began studying works on different kinds of atmosphere, and the invention of the balloon was the result.

The first public ascent by the Montgolfier balloon was made June 5, 1783. It was a spherical bag, con-

think about it? Has any school made a beginning, and if it has, will the teacher or one of the scholars please tell the Colonist about it? If you could have a photograph of the school taken it would be published.

When a few years ago, Mr. R. M. Palmer planted an orchard on the Saanich Road a short distance from Victoria, but few, even of his neighbors, thought much about his work. The trees grew and flourished and before long, not only many people in Victoria, but strangers who were visiting in the city, walked or drove out to Mr. Palmer's. They admired the pretty sight and many of them went away and planted orchards of their own. The government employed Mr. Palmer and Mr. Anderson to tell the people in various parts of the country what they knew about the culture of fruit.

Now there are many miles of orchard trees planted in British Columbia and many of them are bearing already. One of the largest of the fruit bearing regions is the valley of the Okanagan but we have many orchards, both on Vancouver Island and on the islands in the Gulf of Georgia. Near Victoria and Westminster there are splendid strawberry gardens as well as orchards. Martin Burrill is another gentleman who has done much to promote fruit growing and to find a market for it. There are few, if any, in British Columbia who have served the province better than those who have shown that their valleys can be made the "Orchard of Canada."

Every boy in the province, and every girl too, for that matter, should be proud of the Nainaimo boy who has carried off the Dawson Fellowship in Science from the whole of Canada in McGill College. Eleven years ago, Willie Dick was a little curly headed boy in Nainaimo school, with a sturdy body and a good brain. He received a splendid grounding in the Central school from two of the finest teachers in the province, Messrs. James Galloway and John Shaw. He took his first lessons in science from the late Mr. Hunter, of Nainaimo High School, and after working for a time went to McGill. His scholarship will give Mr. Dick an opportunity of examining the mines of the country. No doubt this hard working student will make a distinguished scientist.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman died on Wednesday. His death has been expected for many weeks. The late premier was a Scot. His name was Campbell in Kent, England, and asked him to take his name. He was a wise and good, but not what is called a great man. How much he was loved and respected by those who knew him best can be seen from the fact that the electors of Stirling Burgh have returned him for forty years to parliament. From the King of England to the humblest servant on his estate, the late premier of England will be mourned.

One by one the men who have seen Victoria grow from the little town around the Hudson Bay Fort to a beautiful city, are passing away. Since last Sunday Justice Drake has gone to his rest. He has been ill for a long time and was known to but few children. But their fathers will remember him as one who did his duty simply and faithfully, as a gentleman should.

HUGH MILLER

The rocks have taught me many strange and wonderful things. From them I have learned that many of the mountains of our time were once buried deep under the ocean. They know that ages since

he read over and over till he knew them by heart. By and by he went to the parish school. Here the master had many pupils to attend to and little Hugh was left to do as he liked.



AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



MAKERS OF HISTORY.

II.

Researches among the ruins of the ancient cities of Mesopotamia, and estimates of the length of time necessary for the filling up of the valley lying at the head of the Persian gulf, warrant the conclusion that civilized communities were established on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris fully ten thousand years ago. These rivers carry to the sea a great quantity of silt formed by the erosion of the mountains in which they take their rise, and this is deposited at the seashore, and forms new land. The rate of growth of this is so regular that it furnishes a fairly accurate means of measuring the lapse of time, and when a city is found a long distance inland, which was unquestionably a seaport when it was built, the length of time required for the river to deposit the soil now lying between it and the sea is easily estimated. Another measure of time, which is not quite as reliable, is derived from the depth of the earth coverings of the ruined cities. It is very remarkable that several of these cities should lie one underneath the other. The antiquity of the upper one being known historically, the age of the others can be estimated with an approach to accuracy. A third means of reaching the result is by deciphering the inscriptions found in the ruins. These three methods lead to closely similar conclusions, so that the general conviction of archaeologists is that at least as early as 7500 B.C. civilization had made very considerable progress in the region referred to. Of course, very little can be told with any approach to certainty concerning this very remote period, and we have a hiatus of from three thousand to five thousand years before any actual historical personage can be spoken of with any degree of accuracy. The name of this great maker of history was Shar-gani-shar-all, commonly called Sargon by archaeologists. The date at which he lived is uncertain. Some calculations assign him to a period as 4500 B.C.; others think that 2800 B.C. is as great an antiquity as the evidence warrants. But whatever may have been the true date of his reign, there is abundant proof that the people of the Euphrates valley had then reached a high stage of culture indicating a very long period of enlightened progress.

Before giving a briefer resume of Sargon's career, it may be well to mention that long before his time the use of clothing had become general, so much so, indeed, that the national costume had been adopted, which varled with the wealth of its wearer. This signifies more than appears at first sight. It indicates a stage in progress which our British ancestors had not reached two thousand years ago. Astronomy was an established science, for the heavens were mapped out and the signs of the Zodiac were indicated as we have them today; architecture had made great progress and some advance had been achieved in navigation. Perhaps of greater interest is the fact that many of the stories, which we tell children, such as that of Jack the Giant Killer, Jack and the Bean-stalk, and so on, had their origin in this far-off time. Indeed, they seem to be distorted legends of the heroes of Akkad, in which respect they resemble the legends current among our own Indians. But with this brief suggestion of the progress attained at the period of Sargon's reign, and with a reminder that before his birth fully three times, and perhaps five times, as long a period of civilization had elapsed as separates our day from that of Alfred the Great, it may be mentioned that Babylonian history dates back to Sargon as the founder of an epoch. In a great library found at Nineveh, there were discovered dictionaries, grammars and geographies—not such as we have today, of course, but inscribed on cylinders and tablets, and they go back to Sargon's time as though that were the beginning of settled history. Sargon himself was of obscure birth. He was found in a pitch-smearred basket floating in a canal. All manner of legends surround his origin and early life. All manner of remarkable things were attributed to him. After many adventures he was raised by divine guidance to a position of eminence, and then began a career of conquest and able administration, which has led some writers to call him the Charlemagne of antiquity. He overthrew all his rivals and made himself ruler of Western Asia and Egypt. He plays the same part in the records of that time as we saw last Sunday that Fohi played in the early history of China. All science, art, literature and the whole science of government were attributed to him or to the influence of his patronage. He must not be confused with Arkeus, who, under the name of Sargon, is mentioned in Isaiah, who lived more than two thousand years after. We find a reference to Akkad in Genesis x. One of Noah's sons was Ham, and Ham's oldest son was Cush, who in his turn had a son, Nimrod. The latter is described as "a mighty hunter before the Lord," and it is told of him that "the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech and Akkad, and Calneh in the land of Shinar." It is just possible that Nimrod and Sargon were one and the same persons. In Genesis xl we are told of the building of the Tower of Babel, and it is established beyond doubt that the successors of Sargon were chiefly distinguished by the remarkable buildings which they erected. The remains of one of them have been examined, and it is estimated that upwards of 30,000,000 bricks must have been used in its construction. The years following the death of Sargon, when his son and grandson were upon the throne, were great eras in building. Brick was the chief material used, and for cement bitumen was employed instead of lime. Afterwards this great empire, which Sargon founded, fell to pieces, and it is not improbable that the story of Babel and the confusion of tongues is a legend of this great political event.

The resemblance between the early life of Moses and Sargon is noteworthy, and it may also be mentioned that among the tablets found in the great library at Nineveh was the famous account of the flood that is so often referred to as a confirmation of the story told in Genesis. In view of the fact that the earlier books of the Old Testament were not reduced to their present form until after the Babylonian Captivity, these things are of unusual interest. Although we know so little with any certainty concerning this bygone era, it is worth mentioning that about fifty centuries ago there lived a man, who made history to such a purpose that the greatest civilization known in all antiquity has been ascribed to his commanding influence.

PULPIT AND PEW

A correspondent sends an extract from an English publication in which the relations of the pulpit and pew are dealt with. In it the oft-quoted question: "How shall we get people to go to church?" receives some consideration, and the gist of the views expressed is contained in a question and answer said to have been put to a prominent divine. "How shall we fill the pews?" he was asked; to which he replied: "By filling the pulpit." This seems very well put, and perhaps it is, if we understand the word "filling" in a wide sense. What is the object of church services? Most people would answer that they form a part of man's religious duty, and that they are held in obedience to Divine law. But church-going is purely a human institution, an evolution from the gatherings of people, who used to meet to hear Jesus speak, and later assembled at more or less regular intervals for mutual comfort and instruction. There appears to have been some divergence of practice among those who first professed themselves followers of the new doctrine, so that not only Jude in

his general Epistle warned the Christians against abandoning the habit of holding such gatherings, but the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews laid very great stress upon their duty not to forsake the assembling of themselves together. He looked upon these meetings as a means of "provoking one another to love and to good works." Perhaps if we say that public worship was instituted for the strengthening of spiritual life and the promotion of good works, and has been continued with that object, we will not be far astray. This is sought through the instrumentality of three means: prayer, praise, and instruction. When we speak of "filling the pulpit," if what we have in mind is that the preacher shall be man of eloquence, who is able to interest and attract audiences, we refer only to one of the three means by which the desired effect of public worship can be attained. But if what we mean by the term is that the minister shall be a man filled with the spirit, which the church theoretically at least desires the people to acquire, and able to inspire all three branches of the service with a feeling of certainty that he himself has, as some one has put it, "been touched with a live coal from off the altar," there will not be much reason to complain that the pews are empty. In this sense it is true to say that the way to fill the pews is to fill the pulpit.

But this is rather begging the question discussed in the extract, which is more specific, because it refers more specifically to the act of preaching. While there are some people who go to church simply to take part in the service, and to whom the sermon is the least important part of the ceremony, the great majority, the masses, whose more frequent attendance at services is desired, are very much more interested in the sermon. If this is good, they are satisfied; if it is dull, they are discontented, and not even an attractive musical programme can tempt them to go again. A story is attributed to Archbishop Whately, whose work on Rhetoric is recommended to every person whose business it is to speak or write, in which it is related that a young curate asked him how long he ought to take in preparing a sermon. The Archbishop replied: "That depends upon how long you are going to preach. If an hour, an hour will do; if half an hour, I should recommend you to take a couple of days; if fifteen minutes, you ought to take the whole week." There is a great deal in this. A trained newspaper writer will often spend more time over a short item than he would over a half column dealing with the same subject. A public speaker who is going to speak as long as his audience will listen to him, does not require much preparation, because, if he can speak at all and once gets started, he is pretty sure to say something worth listening to. Most sermons display a lack of preparation, and no preacher is warranted in expecting his congregation to take more interest in his discourse than he does himself. What is usually spoken of as eloquence is excellent in the pulpit, but earnestness is far better. Eloquence is the glitter which attracts; earnestness the magnetism which holds. If the two are combined so much the better, but the combination is rare.

To be more specific. The pulpit has too much to say about the church as an organization; it assumes too much of what smacks of infallibility; it is given to concealing the truth, for fear that if the whole is told the belief of hearers may be weakened; it does not deal enough with the things which concern men in their daily life. Let a preacher talk straight out to his people upon things with which they are concerned, and they will come a second time to listen to him. Let him deal with things that he understands and that others can understand, and not talk mysteriously about matters which neither he nor anyone else can hope to know anything about, and practical men and women will be eager to hear him. Every one wants the real message of the church, and the chief reason why so few people go to church is that they do not receive the message when they do go. Sometimes one will hear a sermon devoted to the denunciation of evils concerning which every member of the congregation thinks exactly as the preacher does. This sort of thing does very little good. Preachers ought to aim at meeting the actual needs of those to whom they speak.

Some people say that too much is expected of a preacher. Possibly this is true, and possibly it is not true. Their subjects are timeworn, no doubt, and it is next to impossible to say new things about them; but old things can be said in new ways. Sometimes mysteries are made out of things that to the layman are simplicity itself. Here is a true incident: A preacher had delivered a sermon on a text out of one of Paul's epistles. He said that commentators had decided that Paul meant either one of three things, and he elaborated the arguments in favor of each view, closing by expressing his own preference. After the sermon he said to one of the congregation: "What do you think Paul meant?" to which the reply was that he probably meant what he said, to which the preacher answered that it would be impossible to find a commentator who would say so. This little story illustrates the weakness of many sermons. The members of the congregation, if they are at all interested, have decided as soon as the text is read what it means, and the preacher goes on for half an hour or more endeavoring to give it some meaning which is not apparent on its face. It may be taken for granted that the writers of the books of the Bible knew what they wanted to say, and said it. Hence as a rule the best use for a text is to use it as a peg to hang a sermon on. In other words, in each sermon there ought to be a central thought, and the preacher's object ought to be to make that thought plain; and, when he has done this, to stop. And the thought ought always to be one having some direct bearing upon the development of character, the promotion of the happiness of those who are spoken to, or the inculcation of correct principles of conduct, not merely in people as individuals, but in their relation to the community, the state and the world at large. If this rule were adopted, if religion were treated as a practical and understandable thing, if less mystery were made of it, if reasonableness rather than antiquity were relied on to demonstrate its truths, if more were made of personal experience and less of clerical dogma, and if pervading all preaching there were more indications that the preacher himself was in earnest, more people would attend church.

—

Love Stories of History

II.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

PENELOPE AND ULYSSES.

As one that for a weary space has lain Lulled by the song of Circe and her wine, In gardens near the pale of Proserpine, When that Aegean isle forgets the main, And only the low lutes of love complain, And only shadows of wan lovers pine. As such an one were glad to know the brine Salt on his lips, and the large air again, So gladly from the songs of modern speech Men turn and see the stars, and feel the free Shirl wind beyond the close of heavy flowers; And through the music of the languid hours, They hear, like ocean on a western beach, The surge and thunder of Odyssey.

—Andrew Lang.

When Paris had abducted Helen and the wronged Menelaus had called upon his brother Greeks to aid

him in the siege of Troy, among the heroes who agreed to assist him was Ulysses, son of Laertes, prince of Ithaca. Ulysses had then been married only a short time to Penelope, and their little son Telemachus was but a few months old. Penelope was second only to Helen in her beauty of face and figure, and the fame of her loveliness had spread from Greece to Troy. When Agamemnon, who was the bearer of Menelaus' message, arrived in Ithaca, he had great difficulty in persuading Ulysses to leave his beautiful wife, for he feared that in his absence she might be abducted as Helen had been. But Ulysses was a hero and a soldier before all else, and after a sad farewell, he set sail with Agamemnon for Troy, where he distinguished himself for his great sagacity and bravery. In the *Odyssey*, Homer tells of the wonderful adventures that befel him upon his journey back to Penelope.

As soon as he left Troy, fierce storms beset him, scattering his ships. The sails of his own vessel were torn to shreds, and his men, giving themselves up for lost, gathered round their commander, who, even in the face of gravest danger, never lost the great courage that distinguished him among the bravest of his time. A north wind blew his ship across the Aegean Sea to the fair country of the Lotus-eaters, a land in which it seemed always afternoon, and where the "charmed sunset lingered low adown in the red west."

"The mild-eyed, melancholy Lotus-eaters" brought branches of the enchanted fruit, and bade the tired mariners eat of it and rest forever upon the charmed shores. But Ulysses, whose sagacity was second only to his courage, dissuaded his followers from listening to the soft persuasion of those already under the spell of the enchantment, and they set sail again towards the north, and the Isle of Ithaca, where Ulysses knew his patient wife watched eagerly for his coming. But the gods had doomed the hero to twenty long years of wandering before he should see his home again. Many and varied and always dangerous were the adventures that befel the brave Ulysses. Over and over again in song and legend do we read of the perils that beset him and his men upon the isles of Cyclops and Aeolus and the wonderful Island of Aeaea. In the latter place lived Circe, the enchantress, and myth-loving painters have pictured this fair lady upon a throne within a glistening palace, her loveliness intangible and alluring, and at her feet, some crouching to spring, others asleep, and still others gambolling at play, scores of animals, one-time foolish adventurers, who have been changed under her magic into the brutes they most resembled. Wise Ulysses alone was proof against her spell, and so great was his own power, that he compelled her to release his comrades from her enchantment.

He sailed into the country of the Cimmerians, the land of perpetual darkness, and descended into Hades, there to inquire of the blind seer Teiresias if the gods would ever permit him to return to his native land. Hespeus foretold that he would in time reach Ithaca, but not until he had passed through many more perils and adventures.

The west wind blew them towards the islands of the Sirens, and Ulysses filled the ears of his companions with wax that they might not fall under the spell of the luring music. But for himself, he bade the sailors tie him fast to the mast, and on no account to release him until the perils of the islands were passed. So was this temptation bravely overcome. Month after month saw the hero in the midst of fresh dangers, through all of which he passed scathless, though a great storm finally wrecked his ship and drowned all of his companions. For eight years he remained a prisoner of the gods on the isle of Ogygia, the abode of the nymph Calypso. Here he had every comfort, and the lovely nymph ministered to him with ceaseless tenderness. But day after day through the long years "found him sitting on the shore, looking over the unharvested deep, his eyes never dry of tears and his sweet life ebbing away as he mourned for his return to Penelope."

At length the gods permitted "Nausicaa of the white arms" to come to the aid of Ulysses, and through her instrumentality he was given a ship in which to return home. The winds were propitious, the weather fair, and the hero, his trials over, landed upon his native shore.

Meantime during the weary years of his absence, Penelope was wooed by many suitors. They came from far and near, and were so importunate that Penelope resorted to strategy in order to rid herself of them. She told her lovers that she was at work upon a piece of tapestry, which was to be a shroud for Laertes, and that, when it was finished, she would give them her answer. By day she worked and by night her patient fingers undid the daytime's task. So was the work prolonged and the demanded decision put off, and through the window of her tower-chamber she watched forever across the sapphire sea for the glimpse of a white sail and a golden prow, that would mean the home-coming of Ulysses.

One warm, sweet day in summer a beggar stood at the gates of Penelope's castle, an unshaven, unkempt man, of wonderful length of limb and great breadth of shoulder, but clad in tatters and bent as if from long suffering. From under his shaggy brows he looked upon the camps of Penelope's lovers, and his eyes took fire and his breath came quick and hot. The soldiers at the drawbridge would have driven him away, but an old woman, a long-time servitor and Ulysses' one-time nurse, who stood near, beseeching them to let him pass, they humored her. Once within, and out of sight of prying eyes, the ancient dame fell upon her knees at the feet of the beggar.

"Master, master," she wept, "praise to the gods thou hast returned!"

Telamachus, Ulysses' son, grown to glorious young manhood, passed the beggar and the woman without a glance. Servants who in the past had flown to do the bidding of Ulysses, laughed and mocked at the bent and ragged figure who followed the old dame into the castle hall. But Argos, the hero's old dog, who lay stretched in the sun, stood up as the two approached, and flung himself with cries of wild delight upon the man, licking his face, his hands, his feet, in transport of joy.

"Of them all," said the beggar, fondling his faithful pet, "only thou and the old nurse remember Ulysses."

But Penelope was in the tower by her loom, and Ulysses sought her there. She rose, half in anger, half in fear, as he entered, and there was no word of greeting upon her lips, until Ulysses, straightening his great form, and holding out his arms, pronounced her name.

"These two meet at last together, he after his long wanderings, and she having suffered the insistence of the suitors in her palace. The woman in spite of her withered youth and tearful years of widowhood is still expectant of her lord. He, unconquered by the pleasures cast across his path; untroubled by all the dangers he endured, clings in thought to the bride he led forth, a blushing maiden, from her father's halls. O just, subtle and mighty Homer! there is nothing of Greek here, more than of Hebrew, or of Latin, or of German. It is pure humanity."

Thus ends one of the most beautiful of the old love-stories. Call it history, myth, legend—what we will—the fact remains that the Christ-like qualities of steadfastness, faith and purity were those most esteemed in ancient civilizations; and, through the thousands of years since the Greek poet's death, Ulysses has been held up as a model of courage and patience, and Penelope as an example to all women in the faithfulness of her love.

—Andrew Lang.

THE STORY TELLER

WITH THE POETS

Always

When the ring dove is calling,
Down the woodland, little darling,
When the fields have grown green and all nature
is new,
When the gentle rain, falling
O'er the good land, little darling,
Makes the old world grow glad, then my heart yearns
for you.

—Cy Warman.

The Dreamer

The dreamer dreamed; and the busy world
Passed by with a mocking smile,
As it went in search of the world's rewards,
But the dreamer dreamed the while.
He saw the world as the world should be,
When longer years had run,
And the world bows down to the man of power,
"Pray, what has the dreamer done?"

Yet ever the dreamer dreamed his dream,
Until in some wondrous way—
As the water springing in deeps of earth,
Finds passage to upper day—
The dreamer's dream found the man of power—
'Tis strange how men's lives are knit—
Who knew not the dreamer, but took his dream
And transformed the world with it.

The world bows down to the man of power—
Forgotten the dreamer lies—
That has forged man's destiny.

—Charles Carter Rollin, in *The Bellman*.

Brotherhood

Not to be different, Lord,
I ask, from those that fare
Beside me on life's way,
But that my spirit shall accord
With their great purpose; that my share
Wholly I may fulfill,
In thought and will;
And that the simple creed
Of all men's right
Within Thy sight,
I may affirm,
By word and deed.

O save me from the blame
Of those who have forgot
Their brotherhood, and boast
Of worth ancestral, and feel shame
For such as bear the common lot,
Make me, dear God, to see,
If aught through me
Find favor in Thy ken,
Tis but a part
The grace Thy Heart
Pours richly on
My fellow men.

—John D. Barry in *Harper's Bazar*.

Life and Nature

I passed through the gates of the city,
The streets were strange and still,
Through the doors of the open churches
The organs were moaning shrill.

Through the doors and the great high windows
I heard the murmur of prayer,
And the sound of their solemn singing
Streamed out on the summit air.

A sound of some great burden
That lay on the world's dark breast,
Of the old, and the sick, and the lonely,
And the weary that cried for rest.

I strayed through the midst of the city
Like one distract or mad.
"Oh, Life! Oh, Life!" I kept saying,
And the very word seemed sad.

I passed through the gates of the city,
And I heard the small birds sing,
I laid me adown in the meadows
Afar from the bell-ring.

Where the Fate of America Was Decided

HOT for many years has the attention of the world been so directed to Canada as at the present moment. The Quebec Centenary celebration to be carried out in a few months time on the initiative of his Excellency Earl Grey, has been commented on and approved by the press on both sides of the Atlantic. A brief outline of the governor-general's scheme appeared a few weeks back, but its paramount importance renders it unnecessary to make any excuse for recapitulating the steps which led up to the carrying out of what will prove one of the most notable events in the history of Canada. With that prescience and tact for which Earl Grey has always been noted he made his appeal to the people of Canada, through the women of Canada. On Dec. 12 last, he addressed the Women's Canadian club of Montreal, in the following terms:

I wonder whether you ladies have ever realized the various emotions that pass through the mind of the immigrant to Canada, as the vessel on which he is a passenger steams up the stately St. Lawrence to Montreal. Remember that the first impressions received by the immigrant to the United States is conveyed to him by the statue of liberty, placed by the bounty of France at the entrance of the harbor of New York. The message conveyed to him by the ever-burning light of liberty, fills his heart with hope and generous emotions. Contrast this experience with that of the immigrant to Montreal. When he passes Quebec, with mind aglow with expectation and looks up to the Plains of Abraham, where the fate of America was decided, and the foundation of Greater Britain was laid, he sees no inspiring monument speaking of welcome and hope, but only a building associated with all that is darkest in the life of Canada, a black, frowning gaol, and that gaol standing upon the very ground where Wolfe gave up his life. There is no more sacred spot of earth on the whole of this American continent.

Ladies, it is part of your work not to rest content until that polluting gaol has been removed to some other and more appropriate situation.

Founding of Quebec

Next year, as you are aware, is the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain. It has been suggested by a committee appointed by Mr. Gauneau, the mayor of Quebec, consisting of Chief Justice Sir F. Langeller, Mr. Tache and Col. Wood, that the Champlain Tercentenary should be celebrated by the consecration of the famous battlefields of Quebec. This suggestion has received the warm approval of Mr. Gouin, the premier of the province of Quebec, and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The battlefield of Ste. Foye, where the French in 1760, after a desperate and bloody battle, defeated the British, and whence they would have recaptured Quebec, if the British fleet had not suddenly appeared to adjoint the Plains of Abraham.

It is proposed to include the more important parts of the two battlefields in a national park. Thus, battles in which the contending races were alternately victorious, and in both of which the victor and the vanquished were entitled to equal honor, will be fittingly commemorated.

It is owing to the action of His Majesty the King in establishing the entente cordiale with France, and to the love which he inspires in the heart of every French, as well as of every English-Canadian, that the times are at last favorable to the removal from the Plains of Abraham of the buildings which now disgrace and disfigure them, and to their preservation in a shape which will gratify every man of English descent, whether British or American.

Universal Approval

It is generally admitted that the capture of Quebec in 1759 paved the way for the declaration of independence in 1775. The Plains of Abraham, when they are properly cared for, will be the mecca of every American as well as of every Briton.

The proposal to celebrate the 300th birthday of Canada, by the consecration of the battlefields, has met with universal approval. It is hoped that appropriations from the federal and provincial legislatures will be obtained in order to celebrate the anniversary in a manner worthy of the occasion, but in addition to the parliamentary grant that may be forthcoming a large additional sum will be required to put the battlefields into a condition which will satisfy the historical sentiment of all concerned.

Money has to be found for the removal of the gaol and the rifle factory, and other buildings which deface and disfigure the battlefields, for the purchase of certain lands, for the building of a museum for historical relics, for the construction of an avenue round the battlefields, overlooking on one side the St. Lawrence, and on the other the valley of the River St. Charles. This avenue would be about five miles in length, and for historical interest and natural beauty, would probably be unique.

I also hope that it may be possible to erect on the point of Quebec, first visible to a steamer coming up the St. Lawrence, a colossal statue of the angel of peace and peace, with arms outstretched, offering to clasp to her heart every new arrival from Europe.

Ladies, I believe it only requires determined and systematic organization to secure from individual subscribers the \$1,000,000, or whatever sum may be required, for the complete realization of these schemes.

Wolfe's Only Memorial

At the present moment the only memorial to Wolfe is a small column erected by the rank and file of the British army, quartered in Canada, in 1849. These gallant soldiers sacrificed a day's pay in order that they might do honor to the memory of Wolfe, and in so doing have given an example which I hope will touch the heart of thousands of Britons, not only in Canada, but in every part of the world.

Do you not think the women of Canada, in response to an appeal made to them, would be only too glad to obtain from the rank and file of the Dominion, the sum required to celebrate the 300th birthday of Canada by consecration of the battlefields.

When I visited the States last year, nothing made a deeper impression on me than my visit to Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington. Every care had been taken to preserve the house and its surroundings in the same state of dignified and orderly simplicity as obtained during the life-time of George Washington.

It is impossible for any thoughtful person to pay a visit to Mount Vernon, without the mind and heart being affected by the contemplation of the great and noble qualities that distinguished that remarkable man. The influence which issues from Mount Vernon, is a force which makes for patriotism and manly righteousness. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this influence, or the debt which the American people owe to those who had the heart and the energy to save the home of Washington from destruction. It was the patriotic impulse and the courage of a single where the foundation of Greater Britain was laid, will, I am confident, appeal to thousands in all parts of the world, as well as in Canada. All that is required is some organization which will bring this privileged opportunity to the knowledge of those who will consider it an honor to be allowed to associate themselves, through the medium of a dollar or a quarter, with the birthday of Canada, and the battlefields of Quebec; and if this Women's Canadian club has sufficient spirit among its members to give birth to such an organization, you will secure for yourselves a permanent place in the ranks of those whose glory it is that they have served their country and their King, not only loyally, but well. In conclusion, I am very pleased to have the privilege of repeating to you a most gracious message which I have just received from his majesty the King, this conveyed in a cable to me from Sir Dighton Probyn, which is worded as follows:

prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In the course of his remarks Earl Grey said:

I do not think I am making a mistake in believing the women of Canada have a patriotism and a courage equal to that of the women of America. The privilege of contributing to a fund in honor of the sacred ground is one of the most pleasant in my experience. For what does it mean? It means that the Canadian clubs, which know no party narrower than the state, represent a latent national force, in every part of the Dominion, ready for action whenever occasion demands the performance of duty. I congratulate the officers and members of the Canadian Club of Ottawa on the spirited action they have taken, and thank them and all Canadian clubs, and especially the Canadian club of Edmonton, for the most welcome assistance and support they have given, and are giving, in response to my appeal.

The present is an occasion on which no party, sectarian or sectional narrowness can mar the harmony of our proceedings, or weaken the unity of our action. We are met here to consider what can be done to celebrate the approaching tercentenary of Quebec, in a manner worthy of Canada, and of the empire.

It has been agreed, with an unanimity which appears to be not less intense than widespread, making itself felt in enthusiastic and sympathetic gusts from across the seas, that there can be no better way of doing honor to what may be roughly regarded as the 300th birthday of Canada, than by nationalizing the battlefields of Quebec. The immortal associations which cling round those battlefields are the precious inheritance of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, New Zealanders, Australians, Canadians, and also Americans and Frenchmen. They contain enough and more than enough, to feed and stimulate the national pride of all, whether they be of British or of French descent.

Canadian Nation Born

There is one aspect from which the battlefields of Quebec should be especially dear to you. It was on the battlefields of Quebec that French and British parentage gave birth to the Canadian nation. Today the inhabitants of the Dominion are neither English nor French. They stand before the world, not as English or French, but as Canadians. It is from the inspiring standpoint of Canadian nationality that the proposal to celebrate the 300th birthday of Canada, by the nationalization of the famous battlefields of Quebec, should win the enthusiastic support of every patriotic Canadian.

If we regard the question sectionally, I would ask, where is the well-informed Briton to be found, no matter in what part of the empire he may reside, who has no personal interest in the ground where the cornerstone of Greater Britain was laid? I might say the same of every well-informed American. The first chapter of the history of the United States describes how the Plains of Abraham became the parchment on which in 1775 the Declaration of Independence was inscribed.

If the battle of the plains decided the fate of North America, it is equally certain that the battle of Ste. Foye won for the French Canadians for all time the full and absolute right to the secured enjoyment of their language, their religion and their laws, under conditions such as do not exist in equal degree in any portion of the earth outside the empire of the British crown.

The nationalization of the battlefields is thus a consecration of those principles which have enabled the British crown to win the heartfelt loyalty of all its subjects and which have made the British empire

the most potent force for the spread of freedom that the world has ever seen.

Status of Peace

Gentlemen, it is my hope that the result of this meeting may be the creation of an organization which will bring before every Briton the opportunity of associating himself with the battlefields of Quebec, through the medium of a small contribution to the Champlain Tercentenary and Quebec Battlefields fund.

You are aware that I have proposed that a statue of peace should be erected at the extreme edge of the Citadel rock of Quebec, where it may be the first object visible to incoming vessels on rounding the point of the Isle of Orleans. I hope that His Majesty's Canadian government may take the necessary steps to secure that this proposed statue shall be in every sense worthy of its great position, of Canada, and of the crown. The statue of peace must not be banal or vulgar, with flowing and windy draperies. It must be noble, calm, majestic, reposeful—the arms outstretched forward, with the palms slightly downward as though blessing the incoming ships, and the eyes lovingly bent on the people below! On the base of the statue can be represented different phases of Canadian life.

Gentlemen, I hope every Canadian boy will be taught what a privilege it is to be able, by the payment of a few cents, to contribute his help to the nationalization of ground which gave to the French Canadians good government and a place within the empire, and to the British half of a continent on this side of the Atlantic and an empire of self-governing Dominions.

This is a privilege which does not often come within the reach of any generation, and my hope is that every public-spirited Briton, wherever he may reside, may not be slow to avail himself of his opportunity.

Sir Wilfrid's Cordial Support

In an eloquent speech, Sir Wilfrid Laurier strongly supported the scheme in the following language:

I am here simply to say that in my humble capacity I give my most cordial support to the idea which has been launched by his excellency the governor-general, an idea which long ago, nay, generations ago, should have been an accomplished fact, an idea which now launched with such authority will radiate from the old citadel of Quebec east and west, over the prairies and mountains, hills and dales, until it has reached the two oceans, and that idea, as has just been expressed to you, is that we should dedicate, we should consecrate the ground around the old citadel of Quebec, and make it a national property, because it has been hallowed by the most heroic blood. Now, I think we can claim, and claim truly, that nowhere on earth is ground so consecrated to be found.

Sir, it is undoubtedly a sad commentary upon human nature that the history of the world, so far back as our gaze can penetrate, has been a record of sanguinary conflicts between nation and nation. Three-fourths at least of the pages of history are the narration of wars and battles between men and men. Some of these battles have been long ago forgotten, but some of them are living in the memory of men, and as time increases, the enthusiasm which they at one time inspired is not effaced but increased.

French Dash and British Resolution

Sir, if we are to compare our own battlefields to the battlefields of old, and take into consideration only numbers, we would not perhaps have much to boast of, but if we look at the cause which was there de-

stroyed.

It is proposed to include the more important parts of the two battlefields in a national park. Thus, battles in which the contending races were alternately victorious, and in both of which the victor and the vanquished were entitled to equal honor, will be fittingly commemorated.

The nationalization of the battlefields is thus a consecration of those principles which have enabled the British crown to win the heartfelt loyalty of all its subjects and which have made the British empire

fended, if we are to look at the character of the men who were then engaged, we may claim that perhaps nowhere in the world greater devotion was ever exhibited than was then exhibited. We may certainly claim, we of French origin, and of British origin, that nowhere was French dash and British resolution ever shown with greater eclat than at these places. The long duel which was maintained in the summer of 1759 between General Wolfe and General Montcalm is certainly one of the most dramatic instances recorded in the pages of history.

Wolfe, ever resolute and active, Montcalm, ever vigilant and active, Wolfe trying again and again to plant his army under the walls of Quebec, but meeting at every step Montcalm ready to face him, and baffling his every effort until the day came when he eluded the vigilance of his opponent and victory crowned his efforts.

There is a tradition that the two armies were looking forth to the river, knowing that a fleet would come, and both waiting expectant that the fleet would be the fleet of their own nation. At last a sail was signalled, and we know that both armies were there on the cliffs looking for what it should be. Should it bring the colors of St. George or the fleur de lis? After days of expectation, when the fleet had at last anchored beneath the citadel, and hoisted the colors of England, the struggle was over. The French flag recrossed the sea, and England became omnipotent on the northern continent, omnipotent only for a short time. It has been truly said that the French fleet was the last conflict the angel of peace rising its wings towards heaven, so that the man who comes from abroad, or the Canadian who returns home from abroad, shall have that statue in his eye first and last, so that from the heights of Abraham we shall see proclaimed the beautiful truth of glory to the God of the heavens, and peace and good-will to all men. This is the idea to the realization of which the governor-general has invited us. This is the message which he has to give to the Canadian people, and for my part I hope and believe that this idea will become a household word in every Canadian home, and that before many years it will have become an accomplished fact."

Montcalm, and erected, I am proud to say, by the British government.

To the Angel of Peace

Well, sir, I say that whenever I or any one else of Canadian origin, and a British subject, and a Canadian citizen, visit the city of Quebec and there sees that monument, that noble pillar erected to the memory of Wolfe, to the memory of Montcalm by the British government, he can not but feel proud that he lives under institutions which can promote such a breadth of thought and action by the authorities of the land.

Wolfe, ever resolute and active, Montcalm, ever vigilant and active, Wolfe trying again and again to plant his army under the walls of Quebec, but meeting at every step Montcalm ready to face him, and baffling his every effort until the day came when he eluded the vigilance of his opponent and victory crowned his efforts. There is a tradition that the two armies were looking forth to the river, knowing that a fleet would come, and both waiting expectant that the fleet would be the fleet of their own nation. At last a sail was signalled, and we know that both armies were there on the cliffs looking for what it should be. Should it bring the colors of St. George or the fleur de lis? After days of expectation, when the fleet had at last anchored beneath the citadel, and hoisted the colors of England, the struggle was over. The French flag recrossed the sea, and England became omnipotent on the northern continent, omnipotent only for a short time. It has been truly said that the French fleet was the last conflict the angel of peace rising its wings towards heaven, so that the man who comes from abroad, or the Canadian who returns home from abroad, shall have that statue in his eye first and last, so that from the heights of Abraham we shall see proclaimed the beautiful truth of glory to the God of the heavens, and peace and good-will to all men. This is the idea to the realization of which the governor-general has invited us. This is the message which he has to give to the Canadian people, and for my part I hope and believe that this idea will become a household word in every Canadian home, and that before many years it will have become an accomplished fact."

Assistance From the Young

His excellency's desire that the youth of Canada should participate in the occasion by contributing a few cents has had excellent results in eastern Canada and it may be hoped that here in Winnipeg and western Canada generally that the same spirit will be evinced. Hundreds of children are collecting money, and the committee of the Montreal branch of the Quebec Battlefields association offers a competition to English-speaking children, between fourteen and sixteen years of age, inclusive, resident in the city of Montreal, three medals, one of gold, one of silver, and one of bronze, for the best, second and third essays on certain subjects relating to the period in question.

Roman Catholic and Protestant churches are also doing a great work, and the amounts collected so far are most gratifying. The Montreal Witness publishes the names of over 500 children who are taking part in the patriotic work.

Earl Grey has telegraphed on behalf of the Royal National Commission of the Quebec centenary celebrations, to the Earl of Elgin, asking him to invite to the commemoration fêtes a representative of the town of Brouage, in the Charente Inferieur, the birthplace of the explorer Champlain, and also representatives of the families of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm and of those of Levi J. Murray, Guy Carleton, and Simon Fraser, a former chief of the Fraser Highlanders, who performed prodigies of valor at the taking of Quebec. Lord Elgin is asked to attend personally or to send a representative, and also to invite one representative from Australia, four from South Africa, and one each from New Zealand, Newfoundland, France, and the United States.

With the exception of a few details, which will be submitted to the Prince of Wales by cable, the official programme of his royal highness's reception at the centenary fêtes, has Reuter adds, been approved.

The Prince of Wales will land on the morning of July 22. He will be received by the governor-general, and will be presented with an address by the Dominion parliament. On July 23, the scene of the landing of Champlain will be reconstructed, and the old navigator will be shown arriving with his crew in a replica of his original ship, which is now being built. A royal telegram will be addressed to the King, and congratulations exchanged with different parts of the empire, France, and the United States, and the mayor of Brouage. The Prince of Wales will formally open the fêtes, and a speech will be delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The grand historical parade will afterwards be reviewed and there will be a grand illumination of the fleet at night.

There will be great doings for the next six days. On the 24th there will be the dedication of the battlefield and a military and naval review; July 25, review of the fleets; July 26, Thanksgiving Day, Roman Catholic service and mass on the Plains of Abraham, with beautiful music, followed by a service in the English cathedral; July 27, naval display ashore by 10,000 sailors; representation of the bombardment of Quebec by the British fleet and army under Saunders and Wolfe respectively; July 28, children's day; day-light fireworks on the Plains of Abraham.

On the following day the Prince of Wales will leave Canada.

It is interesting to learn something of the man who is mainly responsible for the carrying out of the proceedings. This is Frank Lascelles, who has been so successful in conducting historic pageants in England, and is now busy planning the features of the centenary pageant. One of these features will represent the coming of Champlain, and the first simple but momentous scenes that were enacted when he landed on Canadian soil and commenced the settlement of the country. For this purpose a model of the little one-hundred-ton vessel in which he and his company sailed from France to this country is being built. Rigged after the manner of three hundred years ago, with her captain and crew dressed in the costumes of those times, this little vessel will come sailing up the St. Lawrence one morning during the celebration. She will anchor off the lower town and her captain and crew, representing Champlain and his men, will land and re-enact the scenes long since passed into history.

Fortunately it will be possible to carry out this part of the celebration with a tolerable degree of accuracy in historic detail, for Champlain has left in his journals, abundant descriptions of those early days in Canadian history.

Another great feature of the celebrations will be a mimic battle on the Plains of Abraham—as near a facsimile as can be attained of that great conflict between Wolfe and Montcalm, which settled for all time the long struggle between England and France for supremacy on the North American continent. After the representation of this immortal conflict is over, there will be another great pageant representative of the happier era that has dawned. On the green plains where the French and the English fought that great and bloody battle, the two people will now meet and join hands in mutual thanksgiving that destiny has united them into such a happy national family. The crowning point of the whole celebration will then take place in the consecration of that very battlefield as a public park for the people of Canada and a heritage of playgrounds for their children and their children's children forever. Trees will be planted, gardens laid out, and drives and walks constructed, while here and there fitting memorials will be erected to Canada's greatest historic figures.

In addition to the battlefields scheme there are to be other permanent memorials of the commemoration. A special medal and a special set of commemorative coins are to be struck by the Canadian royal mint, while the general post office department will issue a special decorative set of postage stamps, each stamp having on it a different scene representative of Canadian history. Among the literary works under way for the occasion is a work descriptive of Quebec, its history and its people, upon which Rudyard Kipling is now busy, while a similar duty for the French-Canadians is being carried out by M. Hanoaux, ex-minister of foreign affairs for France and a distinguished litterateur. These two works are to be issued simultaneously in England, France, Canada, and the United States.

Vision of Egypt—Hill of the Dead

HE winter visitors to Egypt are, as I have endeavored to explain, for the most part in a buoyant frame of mind. The gloomy grandeur of the ancient monuments does not greatly impress, and is far indeed from depressing them, says a writer in the London Standard. They have come to the Nile only incidentally to inspect temples and tombs; their main quest is for a good climate and a



THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR APRIL

Prepare, by raking over, the surface for borders for sowing flowering annuals.

Plant—Hardy border plants, Alpines, climbers, shrubs (if not done), deciduous trees (if not done), fruit trees (if not done), and especially Delphiniums (if not done), Gallardias, Gladioli, peonies (if not yet done), rock plants, Pyrethrums, Hollyhocks, Phloxes, Michaelmas Daisies, Pentstemons, Asparagus, Patatoes, Seakale.

Sow—Hardy annuals, Peas for second early and main crop, Beet, Dwarf Beans, Broad Beans, Scarlet Runner Beans, Vegetable Marrow, in heat, Celery, Cabbage, Savoy Cabbage, Cauliflower, Leek, Lettuce, (Cos and Cabbage), Onion, Molon in heat, Tomato in heat, Mustard and Cress, Pursley, Spinach, Cucumber in heat, Early White Turnip, Late Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Parsnip, Radish, Early Carrot, Intermediate, Carrot, Aster, Stock, Balsam, Zinnia, Pansy, Little Cineraria, Carnation, Primula, Grass seed, hardy annuals, half-hardy annuals, Godetia, Mignonette, Sweet Peas, Petunia, Cockscomb in heat, Wall-flower, Colosia, in heat, herbs, Asparagus, Artichoke, Rhubarb, Salsify, Scorzonerá, Seakale.

THINNING AND TRANSPLANTING VEGETABLES

THIS has been said that more good vegetables have been ruined for want of being thinned at the proper time than by any other cause. However that may be, one of the most puzzling things for the beginner is to find out whether any particular vegetables should be thinned or transplanted, and how far apart the plants should stand afterward. He will get some help from the catalogues as to distances, but whether he should transplant or thin is the kind of thing that is not in the books.

There is a still greater difficulty. Even when a person knows how far apart the plants should stand, or has good authority, it requires a good deal of nerve to pull up and destroy the unnecessary seedlings—more nerve than the average amateur possesses. While it is possible to save some of the thinning by eating them or transplanting them, most of them are simply in the way. They say that a person never becomes a good gardener until he steels his nerves to this ruthless sacrifice. A vegetable must have plenty of room to develop its best size and flavor. One can take no pride in small or commonplace things. It is the quickly grown, finely flavored vegetables that are worth working for, and it is better to err on the side of giving each plant too much space rather than too little. For example, the seedsman says that endives must be thinned to eight inches. I gave mine only six inches, for it did not seem possible that those delicate seedlings could develop such magnificent heads of salad leaves. Mine were good, but I soon realized that they would have been better had I given them their allotted space. I would have had several heads less, but one would have served the purpose of two.

The Worst Weed in Corn is Corn

It is far more important to thin vegetables than to thin flowers. In the former we want each plant to develop to its fullest, whereas in flowers the evils of overcrowding are not so apparent. We usually get a sufficient wealth of bloom from the given area, although fewer plants would give better flowers.

Seeds are sown very thickly with the idea of having plenty of young plants so as to provide against accidents or loss from insects. The thinnings of the following crops can be used in the kitchen: Celery, lettuce, carrots, beets and spinach. The home gardener, therefore, had better do the thinning of such crops by degrees, not at one time, as is the rule with the gardener for market.

Thin out as necessity arises, but don't hesitate to pull up and destroy the young plants before the row gets too crowded and the plants become spindly. When too many vegetables of one kind are allowed to grow in the same row the great majority of them are simply weeds. True it is that "The worst weed in corn is corn."

Thin Vegetables Twice

Seedlings that are allowed to remain where sown, need to be thinned as carefully as possible, the first time when they are about two inches high, in some cases even sooner. The stockiest plants should be allowed to remain, after thinning them to about one-half the distance the plants are to stand from one another. When these plantlets have a still sturdier growth, they may be finally thinned to the distance apart at which they are to remain, firming the soil each time in order that the roots of those that remain may not be left loose.

Transplanting

As a rule, transplanting, which is moving from the seed bed to the garden, results in injury to the plants. Celery, however, makes a strong tap root, which is broken in transplanting, inducing a bunch of fibrous roots which is easy to transplant the second time. One result of transplanting is that the plants are set at a proper distance, and have room to develop to their very best.

Transplant on a Dull Day

Transplant on a dull day by preference or at dusk, and be careful not to let the roots of

the young plants dry out. If they are taken up from a seedbed or coldframe throw a little loose soil over the roots as they lie in the box or basket ready to be carried to the garden, and keep them covered until they are put into their new quarters.

For taking the young plants up from the seedbed, a small hand fork is useful to loosen the soil. To set in the garden mark a straight line with a hoe, rake or a stick using the garden line as a guide. It is very important to have the rows parallel and straight, and it is economical of labor to have them regularly spaced so that the wheel hoe can be used up and down a large number without resetting the wheels.

Take All the Roots

Digging those plants which have a well developed root at this time must be done carefully. Get all the roots. If the soil in its bed is very dry it must be watered so that the roots will not be broken in separating the young plants. If possible transplanting should be done in the late afternoon, so that the little plants will be able to take a hold in their new quarters before they are attacked by the heat of the day. The amateur can help them greatly by shading for a few days, by boards put edge-wise along the sunny side of the row. Cabbage and tomato plants can be protected with paper cylinders made from old newspapers. Plants from pots are "knocked out" where they are planted and so suffer little check. The pot can be inverted over the young plant if the work is done on an unusually hot day, although it is not often necessary to shade pot grown plants. In the case of transplanting cabbage, leek, celery, cauliflower, etc., the same result is attained by reducing the top. About one third is twisted or cut off.

Firm the Soil

Make the soil firm about thinned or transplanted seedlings. They should be made so firm, and the earth so closely packed, that the plants will not yield to a pretty firm pull. The drier the soil the harder and tighter it must be packed. Very wet soil must not be packed. Wait until it dries and then go over the ground again.

Small plants are set in sufficiently well by firming the soil with the fingers, or the dibbler which is used for making the holes. Larger plants are best firmed by pressing with the ball of the foot. After water, hoe at once, drawing a little fine dry earth about the plant to serve as a mulch.

Fibrous Roots Better Than Tap Roots for Transplanting

In transplanting the vital point is to have a good root growth. If a plant has a fine underground system, the above-ground, or leaf system, is nearly sure to be all right. If the roots are spread about, one plant tangled with another, they are certain to be broken when lifted to be separated and set elsewhere. If, however, they have been confined to a reasonably limited space, one plant separated from another, they are compact, and can be transported with a minimum check to their growth. If a plant's roots have been torn and mangled, they have to heal, and the plant must make new roots and become firm before any growth can take place above ground.

On the other hand, if the roots have been confined to a small space, say that enclosed by flower pot or a strawberry box, they can be set into the ground, where they will immediately expand without shock to their system, and the growth above ground will continue unchecked.

Thin These

The figures show size the seedlings should be when handled and the maximum distances apart they should be after thinning:

Greens.—Asparagus—3 inches high, 24 x 36. Chard—3 inches high, 12 x 18. New Zealand Spinach—2 inches high, 12 x 24. Orach—6 inches high, 24 x 26. Purslane—2 inches high, 4 x 12. Spinach—1 inch high, 6 x 18.

Roots.—Beets—4 inches high, 9 x 18. Carrot—3 inches high, 6 x 18. Parsnip—3 inches high, 6 x 18. Rampion—2 inches high, 3 x 8. Salsify—3 inches high, 4 x 18. Scolymus—4 inches high, 6 x 18. Scorzonerá—3 inches high, 6 x 18. Radish—2 inches high, 3 x 8. Turnip—3 inches high, 4 x 18.

Salads.—Chicory—4 inches high, 6 x 12. Corn-salad—2 inches high, 6 x 6. Cress—3 inches high, 3 x 6. Dandelion—(2 weeks old), 6 x 6. Endive—2 inches high, 12 x 12. Lettuce—3 inches high, 8 x 12.

Seeds and Fruits.—Beans (all sorts)—3 inches high, 12 x 24. Corn—6 inches high, 12 x 36. Cucumber—2 inches high, 36 x 36. Martynia—4 inches high, 36 x 36. Muskmelon—4 inches high, 60 x 60. Okra—5 inches high, 18 x 24. Pumpkin—4 inches high, 108 x 108. Squash—4 inches high, 72 x 96. Tomato—3 inches high, 36 x 48.

Sweet Herbs.—Borage—2 inches in diameter, 10 x 10. Catnip—6 inches high, 24 x 20. Chervil—2 inches high, 4 x 12. Fennel—4 inches high, 8 x 18. Lavender—4 inches high, 12 x 24. Marjoram, Sweet—4 inches high, 8 x 12. Basil, Sweet—4 inches high, 8 x 8. Parsley—2 inches high, 6 x 12.

Miscellaneous.—Kohlrabi—4 inches high, 9 x 18. Leek—4 inches high, 5 x 12. Onion—2 inches high, 12 x 20.

Transplant These

The figures show size the seedlings should be when transplanted and the maximum distances apart to set them in the garden:

Greens.—Beet—4 inches high, 9 x 18. Brussels Sprouts—6 inches high, 12 x 18. Cabbage—6 inches high, 24 x 36. Celery—2 inches high, 3 x 48. Kale—5 inches high, 12 x 18. Pak-choi—3 inches high, 12 x 12. Pe-tsai—3 inches high, 12 x 120.

Roots.—Beet—4 inches high, 9 x 18. Sweet Potato (when frost is past)—18 x 24.

Salads.—Cardoon—5 inches high, 25 x 36. Celery (first)—2 inches high, 3 x 48; (second)—6 inches high, 6 x 48. Chicory—4 inches high, 6 x 12. Endive—2 inches in diameter, 12 x 12. Lettuce—4 inches high, 8 x 12.

Sweet Herbs.—Borage—2 inches in diameter, 10 x 10. Fennel—4 inches high, 8 x 18.

Seed Fruits.—Bean, Lima—5 inches high, 36 x 36. Eggplant—3 inches high, 36 x 36. Martynia—4 inches high, 36 x 36. Pepper—6 inches high, 18 x 24. Tomato—6 inches high, 36 x 48.

Miscellaneous.—Artichoke, Globe—6 inches high, 24 x 36. Leek—8 inches high, 5 x 12.

GRAFT HYBRIDIZATION

(Paper read by Prof. W. J. L. Hamilton before the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, Vancouver, B. C.)

This expression was coined by Darwin and adopted by Huxley, whose pupil I was; and these two were about the first to investigate this subject in a scientific manner. Lack of data, however, hindered their establishing the laws governing the interchange of properties between stock and scion.

Few orchardists have gone deeply enough into biological studies to understand how far reaching are nature's laws, so they mostly beg the question by saying that the mutual reactions of stock and scion are mechanical rather than physiological.

Pressure of business, lack of observation on the part of nurseryman, also the early age at which his stock is sold, mostly before fruit has been produced lose us many most valuable data. Again, the fact that the roots on which the scions are inserted are from seeds of unknown parentage and with unknown hereditary tendencies, militate against accurate evidence, even where, as is frequently the case, some difference, however slight, is observed between the scion and its parent. For some of the instances of graft hybridization I quote, I am indebted to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, some of Prof. Bailey's works, and the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*. Some also from my own observation, and all of these go to prove that graft hybridization is far from being the rare phenomenon it is generally believed to be. I am, in fact, disposed to regard it as the invariable result of grafting, though the changes effected are generally slight and not to be readily noticed.

In this I am at variance with the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*; which says: "As a rule, each part of the combined plant—the stock and the scion—maintains its individuality. There are certain cases, however, in which the scion seems to partake of the nature of the stock; and others in which the stock partakes of the nature of the scion.

There are some varieties of apples and pears which, when worked on a seedling root, will tend to change the habit of growth of that root. Examples are Northern Spy and Whitney apples, which, when grafted on a root of unknown parentage, tend to make that root grow very deep in the soil. The researches of Daniel show that the stock may have a specific influence on the scion, and that the resulting characters may be hereditary in seedlings."

We all recognize the advantages of grafting apples on Paradise stock, and pears on quinces for dwarfing purposes. Doubtless this effect is largely mechanical; yet it is recorded that pears on the quince are frequently larger and sweeter than on their parent, and that apples grafted on the crab frequently contain a larger percentage of malic acid, and often have an enhanced color.

Prof. Bailey, in his valuable "Nursery Book," says:

"Grafting may be made the means of adapting plants to adverse soils. Illustrations are numerous. Many varieties of plums when worked on the peach, thrive in light soils, where plums on their own roots are uncertain. Conversely some peaches can be adapted to heavy soils by working on the plum.

If dwarf pears are desired on light soils, where the quince does not thrive, recourse is had to grafting on Mountain Ash or some of its allies.

In some chalky districts of England the peach is worked on the almond. Some plums can be grown on ungenial, loose soils by working them on the beach plum.

Prof. Budd states in "Garden and Forest" for Feb. 12th, 1890, that the Gros Pomiére apple is particularly adapted to sandy land, and the Tetofsky to low, prairie land, and that their stocks are often selected to overcome adversities of soil.

"Such instances are frequent and should demand greater attention from cultivators." This last sentence is, of itself, a sufficient reason for my giving such a lengthy quotation, besides, my object is to show the commercial advantages to which a closer study of graft hybridism may lead.

This is further shown by another quotation from Prof. Bailey:

"Graftage often modifies the season of ripening of fruit. This is brought about by dif-

ferent habits of maturity of growth of the stock and scion. An experiment with Winter Nelis pear showed that fruit kept longer when grown upon Bloodgood stocks than when grown upon Flemish Beauty stocks.

Twenty Ounce apple has been known to ripen in advance of its season by being worked upon Early Harvest.

Mr. Augur cites an instance in which the Roxbury Russet, grafted upon the Golden Sweet, which is early in ripening, was modified both in flavor and keeping qualities.

"Keeping qualities" is but another expression for "season of ripening." These influences are frequent, in fact, they are much commoner than we are aware."

Quite so, though, in my opinion, these influences must be, not frequent, but universal, since the sap circulates equally through both stock and scion, but is only noticed when the resultant effects are very marked.

Formerly much discussion was raised as to grafting being a pernicious process, the chief argument in favor of this being that much evidence has been forthcoming that graftage has produced deterioration and had a devitalizing effect. This should tend to prove the frequency of graft hybridism, as it appears due to an injudicious union of stocks and scions, the unsuitability of which to one another produced a different and inferior product.

I now quote from the "Encyclopedia Britannica":

"Of graft hybrids, the most remarkable example is Cytisus Adamie, a tree which, year after year produces some shoots, foliage and flowers like those of the very different looking dwarf shrub Cytisus Purpureus, and others again intermediate between these. We may hence infer that Cytisus Purpureus was grafted or budded on the common laburnum, and that the intermediate forms are the result of graft hybridization.

Numerous similar facts have been recorded. * * * In the laburnum just mentioned, in the variegated jasmine, and in Abritton Darwini, in the copper beech, and in the horse chestnut, the influence of a variegated scion has occasionally shown itself in the production from the stock of the Scottish Horticultural Association (see "Gardener's Chronicle," Jan. 10th, 1886) specimens of a small, roundish pear, the Aston Town, and of the elongated kind, known as the Beurre Claireau were exhibited. Two more dissimilar pears hardly exist. The result of the working the Beurre Claireau upon the Aston Town was the production of fruits precisely intermediate in size, color, speckling of rind, and other characteristics. Similar, though less marked, intermediate characters were obvious in the foliage and flowers."

I have seen a Bartlett Pear grafted on a Winter Nelis, bearing fruit, flowers and leaves intermediate between the two.

Again, a neighbor had a Pound pear, scions from which he grafted some on a Mountain Ash some on a Bartlett, and some on a Seckel. On the Mountain Ash stock the fruit was smaller, more conical, six weeks earlier, more acid and brighter in color. On the Bartlett it retained its size, and in shape and color exactly resembled the Bartlett. On the Seckel it was rounder, retained its size but its rind was exactly like the Seckel in color and texture. Compared with one another the pears would have been taken for different varieties. I have a Striped Astrachan apple grafted on a seedling pear which ripens a fortnight later than its parent though with a warmer exposure.

I trust I have given sufficient instances to show that graft hybridism is a frequent—perhaps an invariable—result of the union of stock and scion, and to show that its laws will pay for investigation, so as to obtain definite grafting results. We can then modify and improve our fruits and extend their season for ripening.

For instance, a mid-season apple can be made to mature earlier by grafting on a first early variety, or can, by grafting on a very late kind, be made a winter variety.

I take it that all vegetable life is possessed of opposite natures, the one class positive or assertive, and the other class negative or recessive, and so, easily overridden by its more positive rival.

This is in line with the principles of Mendel's law, hitherto only applied to animal, but he would be bold who asserted that the laws governing animals and vegetables differed in more than degree.

If this holds, then the more positive combined qualities of stock and scion would be the dominant features of the graft hybrid, though more evidence is desirable before accepting this absolutely.

Both stock and scion originated from seeds, so each has an individuality inherited from its parents.

Where these are united by grafting, the qualities of both should manifest themselves.

THE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

SQUAB RAISING FOR MARKET

 QUAB-RAISING, like any other industry, should be started in a modest way and built up as experience warrants. It is not wise to expect large returns at first, but with a love for the work, care of details and enough capital to handle the business, one can make out of it a considerable sum of spare money, or even a living in itself.

A squab is a young pigeon about four weeks old. Like any other animal used for food at this age, it is sweet and tender and much in demand for the better classes of hotels and restaurants, the price being from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per dozen at any season of the year. It is a safe industry and one which is not liable to vary much with time.

In the beginning, it is advisable to get good stock. Common pigeons do very well, but much more money can be made in the end if the best stock is secured. Certain breeds of pigeons will produce squabs that will sell for two or three times as much as those from the common kinds.

The first thing to do in squab-raising is to build or arrange a suitable house for the birds. Always make it a rule to begin with as little expense as possible. Some small unused building, or a part of such building, is good enough to start with. The loft of a wagon shed or a corn-crib makes a good pigeon house.

The house must be carefully closed at first. There may be cracks, but they must not be wide enough for the birds to get out, for the old birds will fly back to their old home if they ever escape. The young ones may be allowed to fly at liberty, for they never will, of their own accord, leave their babyhood home. Inside the house place nest boxes at some distance above the floor. It is a good plan to place them side by side and in rows, one above the other.

About twice as many nest boxes as pairs of pigeons will be needed. After being used once, a nest box should be carefully cleaned and whitewashed before it is used again. By having extra nest boxes the parent pigeons may begin rearing a new brood without loss of time.

On the floor of the squab house must be placed straw, grass or litter from the barn floor. The parent pigeons need this for building their nests. The best squab-raisers furnish the nest boxes with artificial, bowl-shaped trays called nappies. The parent birds build their nests of straw or grass in these. One advantage of the nappies, as nests, is that the nests can easily be removed at will. The nappies are earthenware and cost but a few cents each.

One great advantage in raising squabs is that the parent birds feed their young instinctively; they know the needs of the young so well that few die from improper feeding. The feed for pigeons must be placed in the house in a box or pan of some kind. Plenty of feed must be supplied at all times. They will not waste it, and they know when and how much to feed the squabs. Most people use a simple, wooden, self-feeding box. They can be purchased, or anyone can easily make one. Into this feed box, enough feed is poured to last for several days, and it gradually runs out on to a board as fast as it is eaten.

Pigeon feed consists of common salt, ground oyster shells, Canada peas, cracked corn, kaffir corn, hempseed, sunflower seed and a few others. All of these can be safely given but only a few should be given at a time, just enough kinds to make a variety. Frequent changes should be made to stimulate appetite. Grit, such as is used for poultry, should be before them at all times. This is absolutely essential, as they are confined, having no access to such from outside sources.

Bathing water should be furnished them in pans a foot or more in diameter, and four or five inches deep. The water should be changed once or twice each day. Before bathing, they drink as much of the water as they need. Then they splash in the water, wetting all their feathers and making themselves bright and clean. After the bath, the water is covered with an oily scum, and is not fit for use again. They bathe early in the morning, and bathing water should be placed in their pans the evening before unless one is a very early riser. Too much care cannot be taken of their bathing and drinking water. It is a necessity, both winter and summer.

In addition to feed and water, pigeons require exercise in the sunlight and fresh air. For this purpose a flying pen is built to the squab-house for the use of adult birds. Small-meshed poultry netting is used for this purpose. A small flying pen will do, but the larger it is, the better for the health and comfort of the birds.

The flying pen may be built on the ground adjoining the squab-house. The door may be kept open all day, but should be closed at

night, especially during severe weather. If many pigeons are kept, some will be found in the flying pen at all times of the day, and especially when the sun shines. Where the lost of some building is used for the squab-house, the flying pen can be built on the roof.

The hen pigeon lays but two eggs. Both parents take turns in sitting on them, and they hatch after seventeen days' incubation. The young squabs are carefully warmed, fed and cared for generally by their parents. The first food given them is a liquid produced in the crops of the parent birds, and is known as "pigeon's milk." This liquid food grows gradually thicker, is then mixed with grain, and after a few days, the squabs eat whole grain, which is also supplied from the parents' crops.

In about two weeks after the eggs hatch, the female pigeon is ready to nest again, when the care of the squabs falls to the lot of the male. When the squabs are four weeks old, they are ready for the market. They can be shipped, either live or dressed, according to the season and other conditions.

SETTING HENS

If the poultry house is large enough it is well to set apart a room for the exclusive use of the setting hens. If a separate pen cannot be provided a place as much apart from the flock as possible should be used as hatching quarters. Wherever the place is, the first thing to do is to clean it out thoroughly and give it a good spraying with carbolic solution or zeno-leum. In addition it should be fumigated with burning brimstone before being used as a hatching place. Make provision for ventilation if such is required. A good plan is to take out a window sash and cover the opening with cotton.

For the nests get empty boxes of suitable size. Boxes the size of an egg case are about right. Turn each box on its side, the open top becoming the front. Nail a three or four inch strip along the bottom to keep the nesting material in and the eggs from rolling out. It's a pretty good scheme to place some moist loam or an inverted piece of sod in the bottom of each box, hollowed out to hold the eggs and conform to the hen's body. Loam or sod are required only where the floor is wood or concrete. In a dirt floor, remove the bottom boards of the box and shape the nest in the soil.

The front of each box should have a little door made of wire netting or slats to keep the hens shut in if necessary. If it is desirable to darken the inside of the nest a coarse piece of burlap may be hung over each box. This darkens the inside without shutting out the fresh air.

The front of each box should have a little door made of wire netting or slats to keep the hens shut in if necessary. If it is desirable to darken the inside of the nest a coarse piece of burlap may be hung over each box. This darkens the inside without shutting out the fresh air.

Drinking water in a dish raised a few inches above the floor, to prevent the hens scratching dirt into it, and a box or trough with whole grain for the daily ration, should be provided. In addition a box or two or dust should be placed in the pen for the sitters to bathe in, unless they can get outside and roll in the dry soil.

Before setting, dust the hen thoroughly with sulphur or some good insect powder, working the dust well down to the skin. It is advisable in most cases if the hen is to be removed from her laying place to the setting quarters, to move her after dark and start her off first on two or three China eggs and see how she likes the new location. In the morning, if she stays on the nest, and after feeding and drinking, returns to it, she may be given a dozen or thirteen eggs to do time on, with a pretty good assurance that she will stay on the job and make a success of the business. If she isn't disposed to take kindly to the new situation, the nest-box may be darkened during the day and the trial continued a little longer. Most hens accommodate themselves to their new surroundings in a few days. The ones that do not cannot be relied on as setters and may as well have the broody notion taken out of them as speedily as possible and set about their business.

Always set several hens on the same day, so that if in testing the eggs at the end of six or seven days some prove infertile, which is most likely, these may be discarded, the settings filled up from one nest and one hen left free to start again on fresh eggs, or be broken off her broodiness and returned to the laying pen.

There is a further advantage in starting several hens at once in that when the broods are hatched all at one time, the chickens may be given to as many hens as are required to look after them, and the rest of the setters started anew on fresh eggs, or turned off to prepare again for laying. One hen can take care of more chickens than she hatches out, and may as well be looking after eighteen or twenty as a dozen. This economizes hen labor and makes possible the employment of the extra hens either in bringing out more chicks or paying for their keep in egg laying.

While setting, the hens should be dusted with the insect powder two or three times at least, and the eggs tested after the methods that have been indicated in these columns frequently before. When setting it is also advisable to make a record on a card that may be attached to each box, of the time of setting the breed, or pen that produces the eggs, and any other item that might be of interest. As the eggs are tested results can be noted down on these cards and at the end of the hatch there is a complete record of results, a record

that may be of future use as a guide in mating the breeding stock or selecting setters.

The hens should be allowed to come off the nests daily. If the doors of the boxes are kept closed they should be opened for half an hour at a regular hour each day. At the end of that time it is well to see that each hen is back at her job. Half an hour is as long a time as a hen should be off her eggs each day. While the chicks are coming out, and for twenty-four hours after, leave the hen alone. Assisting the chicks from the shell is seldom required and does rather more harm than good.

HOW MANY EGGS PER FOWL?

How many eggs should a fowl lay to make her profitable? I think on most of our farms the hen that lays 100 eggs a year pays for herself. I believe, however, that we should not be satisfied with hens that lay less than 200 eggs a year, for we want to get reasonable pay for the labor we put upon them. At the present prices for eggs 100 eggs will bring at least \$2, and they have not cost more than a dollar. But there is another element that enters into the cost of eggs, and that is the number of fowls that are lost from various causes. It is possible to lose so many fowls while they are growing up that this will reduce the profits of the ones that live. Some men figure out that they are making a profit of a dollar off their fowls, but at the end of the year can find no profit. They cannot understand why, if their birds are making them a profit of a dollar each, they should not have as many dollars in profits as they have birds. The fact is, that they had a large number of fowls that were fed from one month to six and then died. In some flocks the cholera appeared and in another roup was the devastator, in others skunks and cats reduced the size of the flock. It is the vanished cost of supporting these that reduced the profits on the eggs to about nothing. The longer I take care of poultry the more I realize that success with fowls consists very largely in keeping them free from fat, lice and disease.—Southern Poultryman.

PIGEON NOTES

Pigeons must have grit; don't forget that. There should be one bath pan for every twelve pair of birds.

It is estimated that a pigeon will consume a half bushel of grain a year.

AROUND THE FARM

THE CONSERVATION OF SOIL MOISTURE



NE of the most important factors in the successful production of a crop is moisture. Hardly a season passes in which our crops are not reduced in yield to a greater or less degree because of lack of sufficient moisture to bring them to maturity. The soil may have been put in the best possible condition at seeding time, plant food may have been favorable for a bountiful harvest, yet with a deficient supply of moisture a partial or complete crop failure is sure to follow. The question naturally arises, is there any method or methods by which we may till the soil in order to control or store moisture for the use of crops during the oft recurring periods of drought?

To answer this it is necessary to know the forms in which moisture exists in the soil. These are three free, capillary and hygroscopic. Free water is not directly used by plants, in fact, is detrimental to plant growth. It furnishes, however, the source of supply for water in wells and springs, and is valuable as a source of supply from which capillary water is obtained. Hygroscopic moisture is of no importance in agriculture. Capillary water is the important form in which moisture is held in the soil.

Capillary water exists in thin films around the soil particles and it is in this condition that water is available for plant growth. Capillary movement may be upward or downward, usually upward. In times of drought, it may be sufficient to raise the water through a distance of three to six feet, depending directly upon the physical condition of the soil. Should the soil be coarse or cloddy, then water cannot rise to take the place of that carried away by evaporation or that used up by the growing plant. If, however, the soil is fine and in good condition of tilth, then water passes readily through it. If the capillary pores near the surface be enlarged by tillage so as to break capillary connections and stop the water in its upward course, then very little water is lost by evaporation. This loose cultivated surface stratum is the soil mulch which is so essential in conserving the moisture in the soil by preventing evaporation. This brings us directly to the question of the best tillage methods for storing and conserving moisture.

The first step in conserving moisture must be a thorough preparation of the soil so that all the precipitation will sink down readily into it and not be carried away by surface drainage. Generally a deep, well cultivated, mellow soil is best suited for rapidly absorbing and retaining water. This deep preparation of the soil is very important, as much of the precipi-

tation occurring in the spring and summer months falls in hard, dashing rains and it is imperative that we provide a soil condition which allows of rapid and complete percolation of the water in the subsoil.

Of the implements for conserving moisture the plough is of most importance and the plough that pulverizes the soil most thoroughly is the one best adapted to fit a soil to retain moisture. The time and depth of the ploughing is also important. For example, spring ploughing for early crops should not be as deep as fall ploughing for the same crops. On stiff, clayey adobe soils, spring ploughing should not be as deep as fall ploughing for that type of soil, as new unworked subsoil is turned up in which the plant food is not in an available form for the use of the plants. It is generally desirable to plough sandy or sandy loam soils deep, as the plant food is easily available in this style of soil, and deep ploughing brings more plant food into the root zone of the growing plants.

In the semi-arid districts, deep ploughing may prove to be positively detrimental to a crop during dry periods if proper methods are not employed to firm the soil and close the interspace between the furrow slice and the subsoil. In this section the late fall and winter rains are not sufficient to settle the soil, hence we must resort to some mechanical means for doing the work. As an implement for firming the soil and packing the subsoil, the so-called subsurface packer is the best tool yet invented. If the packer cannot be secured, then the disc harrow with the discs run nearly straight will do fairly good work. By firming and pressing the furrow slice well and evenly upon the subsoil, capillary action is restored between the upper and lower layers of the soil. Follow the packer with the smoothing harrow in order to provide the soil mulch which is highly effective in preventing evaporation.

Tillage of the soil not only conserves moisture but it liberates plant food, aerates and warms the soil. This does not mean to infer that moisture is the all important factor necessary for the successful production of a crop, for it is just as necessary that there shall be heat, light, air and soil fertility. In the fertile plains of the semi-arid west, there are few soils but what would produce large crops if moisture was supplied at needed intervals, or if we could but store the natural precipitation that fell for the use of the crop. It may even be necessary to store up an extra season's moisture in the soil to produce one crop but let us remember that some means must be provided for keeping up the fertility in the soil, for the greater the crop we harvest the greater amount of fertility we remove from it. Rotation of crops will not keep up this fertility unless some method is employed for returning to the soil every pound and every ounce of plant food we remove from it.

Stock raising and grain farming must go hand in hand. Every pound of manure must be used upon the land. Moisture conservation methods must be employed in order to furnish sufficient moisture to decompose the coarse manure, rot the heavy crop of stubble turned under by the plough and to bring the crop to maturity. There is no occasion or excuse for burning a heavy crop of stubble after heading the grain, for we thereby destroy the humus which might result from rotting the straw and that burned out of the soil by the fire. Plough the stubble or manure under to a good depth, thoroughly pack the subsoil and follow the summer culture plan of summer fallow or use a cultivated crop, then there is no need to worry about the land becoming too light by the straw or manure not rotting. Study well percolation, evaporation, capillary attraction, as they are important factors in determining the amount of moisture which may be stored in the soil.

ONION GROWING

As the onion is now being recognized as something of a medicine, and is allowed in society for the virtue there is in it, a trial growing of this much abused and slandered vegetable may result in considerable profit to the experimenter.

The people, as a general rule, have an idea that onions cannot be successfully grown from seed in the West. This I know, from actual experience, to be a mistake on their part, for I have grown them for years with great success.

On a small farm, or on a place where one is seeking to furnish him or herself with employment at good wages, if not some profit, the onion crop is perhaps the best solution of this problem. Most years the supply is hardly up to the demand, and the labor required by hand to raise a good crop will not be given by most farmers, who can do their work on large farms with machinery and horse power. For this reason, and the fact that it takes very rich land to grow good onions, the small farmer will do well to investigate the possibilities of the onion crop.

First of all be sure you have good seed, and of a suitable kind for the West. The Yellow Globe Danver and Extra Early Red have both done well with me. The Yellow Danver is a good onion both for home garden and for market, combining reliability in ripening with large yield. The skin is pale yellow, flesh pure white.

The Extra Early Red is one of the best onions for the Northwest. It can be made to produce fine marketable onions in ninety days from the sowing of the seed. It is of mild fla-

vor, and keeps well. The color is deep, rich red. It is hardy and reliable, solid and heavy. Some prefer the Yellow Danvers, but I do not know of a better one than Extra Early Red for Northern latitudes, where the season is short and cool.

The seed must be sown very early in spring—just as soon as the ground can be prepared. Remember that freezing and thawing does not hurt onion seed as much as a great many other plants or seeds. If the seed does not show for three or four weeks don't be alarmed, they will be ready to sprout at the earliest opportunity.

Be sure the ground is thoroughly worked and well mixed with short rotted manure, for onions require a very rich ground. The surface should be fine and smooth as possible.

I hope you are so fortunate as to own a Planet Jr. seeder and cultivator combined, then your work will be easy and pleasant. Sow the seed in rows, running east and west, at least a foot apart. I have found it a good plan to mix about one quarter of radish seed with the onion seed. The radish, having earlier sprouting tendencies than onions, will act as a guide in early cultivation. Never allow the weeds to get ahead of the young plants. Keep the rake and hoe in use, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply or to collect it about the growing bulbs. Do not work in the garden when the ground is wet.

When the onions are about two inches high, they should be thinned out and the radish plants removed. This thinning should leave a good onion about every four inches in the row. You may think it foolishness leaving so much space, but they will require it. Never allow them to crowd and do not leave a single weed.

When the bulbs have attained a good size—about half grown—begin to roll down the tops flat to the ground. See that every top is broken, laid flat and kept there. If you succeed in breaking them, and then neglect them a few days you will find new tops growing, and after that you will need more skill than I have to ripen them perfectly.

It is wonderful how the bulbs will enlarge after the tops are bruised. A garden roller is the best to do this with, but I saw a man roll his down with a bar, and it seemed to answer the purpose all right.

When they are full size, or the cold weather is coming on, it is time to harvest them. Pull them and leave them in rows on the ground for a week or even longer, if the weather is favorable. Then leave them in wide spreading piles, after having cut the tops off close to the crown, so that they can be covered up at night and be exposed to the sun in the daytime. If you have a warm dry floor on which you could spread them, so much the better. Unless a person has a proper place in which to store them, it is best to sell them in the fall, as they are rather hard to keep. There is a ready sale and a good price for them every fall.—Dell Grattan, in Farmers' Advocate.

HUMOR THE COW

So far as possible the same persons should milk the same lot of cows. No greater nonsense was ever promulgated than that all talking and whistling should be prohibited in the stable. The cow should be familiar with the voice of her attendant, and she should never hear it in other than kindly tones. She should be called by name, and talked to individually, when he has occasion to speak to her. Whistling and singing to a moderate degree are not objectionable in the stable.

H. B. Gurier says that the cows invariably fall off in their yield under the care of a certain attendant. The man was kind, and seemed to give the same care as others. Still, he could not keep up the flow of cows under his charge. It was noticed that he rarely spoke in the stable, and still more rarely to the cows milked. His attention was called to the fact, and he was asked to change his methods and familiarize the cows with the tones of his voice. The cows had never become acquainted with him. Cows

The Beauty and Character of Flowers



NE might become very metaphysical over the beauty of flowers; and it would be good for metaphysicians to observe their beauty disinterestedly for a long time before attempting to deal with aesthetic questions. "To look with the eye confounds the wisdom of ages." It gives you a respect for facts, for the thing in itself, says the London Times. It makes you cautious of theories, not from scepticism, but for fear lest they should impoverish your sense of the value of things. A disinterested love of flowers enriches that sense. For flowers, so far as we are concerned, are simply beautiful things. We cannot argue about them as we argue about works of art. Even the Senior Wrangler who wanted to know what "Paradise Lost" proved would not have made the same demand about a rose. Men make works of art, and it is open to any one to say that they might be better employed. But flowers are made by nature, just like ourselves, and if we question their right to exist, we question our own. Therefore, no one does question their right to exist, or the pleasure which they give us. It is part of the process of life. Flowers are beautiful, and we are made to enjoy their beauty, just as we are made to eat and sleep; and there is an end of it. We cannot enjoy the beauty of works of art in the same simple unquestioning way, for behind the work of art is the artist, a man like ourselves, however superior, who expresses all his character in his work, his infirmities as well as his virtues; and we like or dislike his work as we like or dislike his character. It bears the mark of his age and race and a hundred other marks of circumstances, all of which have some kind of significance and association for us, pleasant or disagreeable. And thus we are never quite just to works of art, and never can see their beauty with disinterested eyes. There is always something involved in it which affects other faculties besides our sense of beauty. Nowadays, for instance, the beauty of Italian primitive pictures is heightened for us, because we think of them as produced in the springtime of the modern world. Their promise, like the promise of crocuses and daffodils, is more delightful to us than the mid-summer pomps of the high Renaissance. In the same way, the beauty of the Bologna eclectics, is hidden from us because it has the sickly taint of a declining age. Our historical sense interferes with our sense of beauty. We have learnt to believe that no Italian of the seventeenth century had a real faith or real emotions, and we scent unreality and pretence in all their works. Luckily, we have no historical sense about flowers. It may be that we love the flowers of spring better than those of autumn; but, unless we are morbid, we are reconciled to the succession of the seasons and can take a delight in it. It is in the nature of things that the beauty of autumn should

differ from the beauty of spring. We do not feel any human waste or perversity in the decline of the year any more than in the sunset. There is sometimes a fashion among poets to lament the autumn, but that is only because they produce melancholic tears more easily than melodious laughter. There is no true analogy, as we all know, between

Bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sang—

and the old age of men; for spring follows winter, but age does not change into youth. It is the great merit of Keats's "Ode to Autumn" that it is full of delight in that delightful season without any hankering after another.

Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they?

Think not of them, thou hast thy music, too,—

While barred clouds bloom the soft dying day,

And touch the stubble-plains with rosy hue;

Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn

Among the river sallows, borne aloft

Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies.

So it is too, with the flowers of autumn. They have their own beauty, and it is mere wilfulness of fancy and waste of emotion to connect it with thoughts of death and irrevocable loss. In all wild flowers there is a free gift of delight to us, with no poison in it and nothing to provoke criticism. They seem to express a happiness inherent in life to be the art of nature herself, and to show us what our own art ought to be, and we'd be, if we could purify it of sick fancies and disgust, and vain subtleties and ambitions, and affections.

But so soon as flowers are altered and developed by men there is something in their beauty that provokes criticism at once. For they are connected, like works of art, with men's ideas and purposes; and therefore we like or dislike them according as we like or dislike those ideas and purposes. Of course all flowers, even those which have suffered the greatest garden change, have still something of wild nature in them. They are children of the earth and only pupils of the gardener; and though they may express for us a phase of taste which we dislike, they do not express it so merely as furniture or pictures. But still they do express it; and we cannot look upon whatever beauty they may possess with disinterested eyes. There are flowers, for instance, like the prim double dahlias and ranunculus which remind us of the blossoms on Dresden china, and which have, no doubt been developed by the same kind of taste that produced those blossoms. If we like Dresden china, we shall like these flowers; and there are a hundred subtle causes connected with our whole view and experience of life which affect our taste in such things. The artificiality of a few years ago is always distasteful to

us. We have just escaped from it and see only its absurdities. But the artificiality of a remote past often has some romance for us, half pathetic and half amusing; and when we are sated with one kind of an article we turn with relief to another that is less familiar, we are inclined just now to be sated with flowers that are loose and floppy and fantastic in shape and hectic or over-refined in color, flowers like some of the tree paeonies and tea-roses, and tuberous begonias; and therefore we have a kindlier feeling for the old prim flowers which at least did not look exhausted by their efforts to be beautiful, which bore themselves with some reserve, and were not dishevelled by any violence of wind and rain. In all these cases it is the human element in the flower that provokes reactions and changes of fashion. The gardener exaggerates its natural qualities in one direction or another to suit his own taste; and its beauty at once becomes subject to the insecurities of taste which affect all beautiful things made by men. But the beauty of flowers unchanged by men is not subject to these insecurities, or subject to them only when the flowers are grown in unnatural conditions. Wild flowers have developed in their own world and seem to be as perfectly fitted to it as stars to the sky. One can no more see the true beauty of houseleeks or stonecrops when they are forced into the pattern of a carpet bed than one can see the true beauty of wild animals in a cage at the Zoo. There is a mystery of fitness in all beauty, and the way to be sure of it is to study the beauty of wild flowers, of woodruff on a shady bank, or bluebells under wild cherry blossom in a wood, or daffodils about a stream in an open meadow. Take these away from their surroundings and they are still beautiful; but they have lost almost as much of their beauty as the columbines in the Bacchus and Ariadne would lose if they were cut out of the canvas.

The best kind of gardening is based upon a sense of the beauty, not merely of individual flowers, but of flowers growing in natural conditions; yet gardening, like all art, must do something more than imitate nature. We cannot even pretend to provide many of our finest garden plants with natural conditions. They are like domesticated animals that in this country need constant human care if they are to thrive. And then we have to remember that nature is often content to make a particular spot beautiful with flowers for only two or three weeks in the year. During these weeks that spot may be the despair of the gardener, but at other times it is only overgrown with weeds. Nature makes no compromises, but the gardener must be always making them. And, yet, like other artists, while he modifies nature to suit his own purposes, he must still keep a respect for her modesty and a love of her beauty in his heart. He should never be a mere virtuoso and do violence to nature just to show how clever he is. Flowers are the facts of a garden, and they must not be distorted or exaggerated or

wrongly related to each other, for they are facts beautiful in themselves and introduced only for that reason; and they all have a certain character in their beauty which can be strengthened or weakened by the manner in which they are treated. There are, for instance, broad differences of character between monocotyledons and dicotyledons flowers, between irises and lilies and tulips and narcissi on the one hand, and roses and pinks and campanulas on the other. The beauty of the monocotyledons is both simpler and more mysterious than the beauty of the dicotyledons. The dicotyledons are usually inferior in purity both of color and of form; and yet we are apt to love them better, because with less perfection they seem in their greater complexity to be nearer to human beings. There is something strange and remote even in so familiar a flower as the German iris. Its beauty beside that of the rose is like the beauty of the sea compared with the beauty of the earth. Everything about it seems mutable and unsubstantial, as if it had been made by enchantment and might vanish by the same means. Iris colors are liquid or cloudy. It has got its very name from a beauty of the sky. But the colors of the rose, though less pure, seem to be more fixed. One cannot think of them as flushing and then fading again like a rainbow; and the whole plant looks as if it were firmly rooted in the earth and had grown slowly out of it by a natural process, not by any enchantment. The iris, leaf and flower, seems to be all of a piece and created as a stroke; so do the tulip and the narcissus and the lily. There is a much stronger difference in the parts of a rose, and much more wayward variety of growth. In the flowers of monocotyledons there is often an unfathomable complexity of color, as on the surface of the sea; but in dicotyledons there seems to be a greater complexity of nature and purpose, as in the earth; and therefore they look more at home upon the earth, and as if they were its inhabitants and not passing visitors from an unknown state of being.

These may seem fanciful distinctions, but they can be applied to some purpose in the arrangement of flowers. It is certain that the beauty of monocotyledons is of one kind and the beauty of dicotyledons of another, and also that these different beauties are enhanced by intermixture and contrast. A number of tulips or daffodils or Spanish irises grown by themselves are apt to look monotonous and unsubstantial. Their true character is revealed only when they are mingled with plants of another nature, when they seem to have sprung up among them by chance, giving a last touch of strangeness and wonder to the beauty of the whole. Any formality of arrangement is contrary to their nature. They should look as if they had alit among the leafage of other plants like a flight of glittering birds. Then our pleasure in them is not troubled by the thought that they will, so

soon be withered. Their fugitive brilliance is at its best when contrasted with the more quiet and enduring beauty of other plants, and especially of shrubs, such as rosemary or some of the veronicas which never look dishevelled or exhausted with flowering. These give the sense of permanence that is needed in all garden design, and the same kind of foil that nature provides for her momentary splendours.

There are some flowers which seem to keep a wild beauty however familiar they are to our gardens, and others which look as if they could never grow wild anywhere, but must have been created for the garden. Nearly all the campanulas look wild wherever they are, and as if they ought to be in the woods or on the mountains. The crane's-bill is always a wild-looking plant, whereas its near relation the zonal pelargonium, commonly called the geranium, is the tamest of flowers. Tame flowers are not, however, to be condemned for their tameness. They might look out of place in a hedge, but they often look beautiful enough in a garden. Sometimes they look tame because they have been developed by the gardener. Thus garden roses are often the tamest of flowers, and wild roses the wildest. But some flowers look tame only because they come from some far country with a flora utterly unlike our own, and because therefore we can think of them only as growing in gardens. Lilium auratum grows wild in Japan, but for us it is entirely a garden flower, since there is nothing at all like it among our wild flowers; whereas many even of the most exotic campanulas remind us of our own harebell or some other native species. It is well to bear in mind the wildness or tameness of different flowers when planning their arrangement. One must not be too subtle in such matters; but, where there is a large garden with some parts of it wilder than others, it is easy to make some separation between the wilder and tamer looking plants; not to put bluebells, for instance, in the same kind of position as garden hyacinths, or to mix the natural species of roses with hybrid perennials. It is in wild gardening that a sense of the character of flowers is most needed, for plants such as dahlias, kniphofias, double peonies, or garden pinks look most oddly out of place in any imitation of a wilderness. It is the same with a rock garden. There the single mountain pinks look their best and the double garden pinks are as inappropriate as weeds. But place a mountain pink in the border, and even if it thrives, half its beauty is lost. The mountain pink is a wild flower, the garden pink is a tame one; and, if we can, we should treat each accordingly. All beauty has a character of its own, and the character of flowers is most clearly shown when they are placed in conditions that suit that character—in artificial conditions if the character is artificial, in natural conditions if it is natural. It is only by studying the character of flowers and having regard to it that the gardener can achieve those subtleties of beauty which look as if they had come by chance, but which really are the last triumphs of his art.

Sir R. Giffen on "The Necessity for a National War Chest"



BEFORE a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, Sir R. Giffen delivered a lecture on "The Necessity of a War Chest in this Country or a greatly increased Gold Reserve," says the London Times.

Sir Felix Schuster (member of the Council of India and president and chairman of the Council of the Institute of Bankers) occupied the chair, and among those present were Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, Brigadier-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, Colonel the Hon. O. Lumley, Colonel Maude, Col. St. Clair Pemberton, Dr. Miller Maguire, Major Stuart-Murray, Colonel G. Aston, Sir John Macdonell, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, Colonel D. M. Murray, Mr. Saxton Noble, Colonel the Hon. T. Fremantle, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Leetham (the secretary of the council.)

Sir R. Giffen observed that what had been in his mind in taking up this subject was not the whole question of war chests, which belonged strictly to the domain of the military and naval expert—namely, what kind of chest to provide for particular operations, and how? He desired also to avoid the subject of a special cash reserve, to be used in carrying on some war in which the state might be engaged, such as was instituted in Prussia, and which still existed in some form. What he desired to bring before them was something different; the difficulty that might and must arise among the leading states should they become engaged in war with each other in a measure that jeopardized the mechanism of credit in the states affected, and throughout the commercial world generally. It appeared to him that this was a formidable possibility of the international credit system that had never been adequately considered. And it had not been considered for the simple reason that, as a matter of fact, since this system became developed in its modern proportions there had been no war in which the leading nations most important to the system had been mutually involved. What would happen if, for instance, France and Germany, with their allies, were to be again at war, or if the United States and Japan, plus a great European power, were to be embroiled? Or if, ab initio, this country were to be engaged with Germany, or the United States, or Russia, with perhaps one or

two more states joining in as our allies or enemies? Such a war, it seemed to him, would bring upon us, as well as upon the whole community of civilized states to which the system of international credit extended, quite unprecedented calamities and dangers. This would result from the breakdown of the credit system itself and the interruption of international commerce.

After—"to make the impression more difficult"—classifying the mischiefs to be anticipated from the outbreak of great wars affecting the leading civilized states, he observed that, broadly speaking, the main facts as to our cash reserves were these:—(1) The liabilities of our banking system might be put at £910,000,000 at least, this being the total of the deposits in the banks of the United Kingdom, including the Bank of England. (2) Against this vast liability there was almost literally no provision except the banking reserve of the Bank of England—about £20,000,000 to £25,000,000 in recent times. Practically, it might be admitted that the whole stock of bullion in the Bank of England, the amount held against the note issues as well as the banking reserve proper, might be available as a reserve, which would raise the figure to about £40,000,000; but there was hardly anything else, except, possibly, the £12,000,000 or £15,000,000 held in Scotland and Ireland against the note issues of the Scotch and Irish banks. In the recent panic in America the banks started with about £200,000,000 cash (specie and legal tenders), against £2,500,000,000 liabilities, or about 8 per cent., and how speedily they were "bowled over" we all know. Even in this country, he supposed, the Black Friday of Overend in 1866 was not quite forgotten, when the reserve of the Bank of England, as large in proportion then as now, was all but emptied in a day. More recently, in 1878, the circulation of the Bank of England, owing to the drain of money to the country caused by discredit, increased about £15,000,000 in two months; and still more recently, at the time of the Baring crisis in 1890, special measures were needed to prevent the outbreak of panic. A fortiori, then, should a great war break out and business be widely interrupted, the demands upon English banks, quite apart from panic at first, might easily become over-

whelming, and the paltry £25,000,000 or £40,000,000, or say £50,000,000, which was all we had to show, would dwindle to nothing in a day or two. The conclusion from these facts was that the banking position in this country was one of real danger in the event of a great war—a war that was, with unlimited liability. The question was, of course, primarily for the banking community itself, and for the chief customers associated with them, who would act wisely in taking an active interest in the subject; yet, if the government could do anything by way of co-operation or otherwise, surely there was occasion for its intervention. Great economic disorders at the outbreak of a war or when war was threatened, might hamper the political and diplomatic action of the government and impede the direction of our naval and military forces. Instead of attending to the business of the war itself, the government might have its hands tied by questions of unemployment and civil tumults, and might have to face all at once and with no preparation the dilemma of issuing inconvertible paper. What, then, could the government do? and what ought it to do in time of peace, when the matter could be quietly taken in hand? One suggestion that occurred to him must, he believed, be put aside. That was that the government should itself accumulate a considerable sum in cash for a rainy day, which could be used to assist in preserving credit at the outbreak of a great war. The difficulty would be that, any such sum under the immediate control of the government of the day, before it could be of service, would have to be placed in the hands of bankers and lent out, and there might be political and even military objections to such a course—objections based upon considerations of the same nature as those which induced the government in 1797 to restrict the Bank of England from paying in specie.

What the government, it seemed to him, could do was perhaps to take such measures with its own banking arrangements as would enable the Bank of England in time of peace and quiet to add to its normal reserve. The government even now, he was inclined to believe, considering the amount of its transactions and the various privileges it conferred on the Bank of England, kept with that institution what any ordinary bank would deem an ade-

quate cash balance. But in spite of this favorable showing for the government, tried by ordinary tests, what had to be considered was the public advantage, and in this view what he suggested was that the government should not look on itself as a customer in the ordinary way, but should take advantage of its special relation with the Bank of England to encourage and strengthen that institution in the task of maintaining a banking reserve. The question of the banking reserve ought to be regarded as of the essence of the whole contract between the government and the bank. His own impression was that the result of any study of the question from this point of view would be that the government would either increase its payment to the Bank for services rendered or would forgo part of the sum it now received for the privilege of note issue; but in return the bank would undertake to keep a larger reserve—say, ten million pounds more than was now kept on the average—for emergencies. A hard and fast written contract on this head was not in question, seeing that the reserve had occasionally to be used. But both the government and the Bank of England could be trusted in such a matter, the principle being once accepted, to establish and maintain an honorable understanding after the fashion which the guarantee of the various banks to the Bank of England, which was said not to be legally binding, was given and adhered to at the time of the Baring crisis. Once the Bank of England had come to such an understanding with the government, it would be in a position, on the other side, to negotiate with the joint stock and private banks on the same subject. Apart from any action which the government, the Bank of England, and other banks might take, it was to be hoped that the general discussion of the subject would not be without its uses. The root of the evil appeared on analysis to be largely individual, and an abuse of the theory on which deposit banking was founded. The problems of our banking system would certainly be easier if it were the habit of everybody as well as bankers to keep a larger proportion of their means in liquid form than they did. We should be lucky if the lesson was learnt without the great war which would surely bring it home. (Cheers.)

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson said that in calling attention to the importance of our having a larger gold reserve in the circumstances mentioned Sir Robert Giffen had rendered a great service. He thought that the lecturer's suggestions were on absolutely the right lines, and unless attention were paid to them the country would be in a great difficulty. If a serious war were to break out and we had not the command of the sea, there would, he thought, at the outset be a panic. The soundest precaution against such a state of things was to take care that the administration, organization, discipline, and training of the navy should be as good as possibly could be. (Cheers.)

Sir Felix Schuster, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried by acclamation, expressed a hope that the important paper which they had all had the pleasure of hearing that afternoon would have its influence with our rulers. He thought that the question of the gold reserves was one which the authorities at the Treasury and the War Office ought to have in mind, as he supposed—speaking as a civilian—they had all had the pleasure of hearing that afternoon would have its influence with our rulers. He thought that the question of the gold reserves was one which the authorities at the Treasury and the War Office ought to have in mind, as he supposed—speaking as a civilian—they had all had the pleasure of hearing that afternoon would have its influence with our rulers. If a serious war were to break out, and our credit system were to collapse, and we could not pay in gold what we had undertaken to pay in gold, the people would be in a distressing position very shortly after the beginning of hostilities. He quite agreed with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson in the absolute importance of our having a thoroughly efficient navy, but with an inadequate gold reserve difficulties could arise on the outbreak of a serious war before the first shot was fired. The time had arrived when the question should be seriously considered. No reference had been made to the subject of the Post Office and Trustees Savings Banks deposits, amounting together to £200,000,000, all of which was invested in Consols or other government securities. In his opinion—although he knew that it was not the official view—the government should keep a considerable reserve in gold against these deposits. The state owed the Bank of England £11,000,000; if that amount were repaid and notes were issued against gold and not against credit, a great improvement would take place in the position of the question under discussion, and at no very great cost to the country.

Prince Bulow on Foreign Affairs

THE Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of March 24, said:

In the Reichstag today Prince Bulow intervened in the debate on the Foreign Office estimates in order to make a statement on the condition of foreign affairs. He began by announcing his readiness to associate himself with the international congress of the "Union Interparlementaire" which will meet in Berlin in October. He appreciated its humane and pacific aims, and trusted that it would promote political concord among the nations. Passing to the subject of Morocco, he commented upon certain doubts which had been expressed as to the expediency of the military operations of France and their consistency with the letter and the spirit of the Algeciras Convention. It was true that the Algeciras act bound all the signatories, and that they had to see that equality of commercial rights was not infringed and that German commercial interests in Morocco were not disregarded. There appeared to be absolute agreement in the House upon these points. On the other hand, it could not be denied that the execution of certain provisions of the Convention had been obstructed by the disturbances in Morocco, and especially by the dynastic conflict. "The French government," he observed, "cannot reproach us with having failed to recognize these circumstances or with having interpreted the Algeciras act in a petty or narrow spirit. Nor shall we do this in the future, but we expect that for her part France will likewise recognize and observe the Convention in a pacific and friendly manner." (Cheers.) He would not enter into a general discussion of Germany's Morocco policy or of her relations with France, as he had repeatedly dealt with these topics on previous occasions, and he would leave any detailed treatment on certain points which had been raised to the Foreign Secretary, Herr Von Schon.

The Situation in Macedonia

The Chancellor next devoted a few sentences to the subject of Macedonia, where the situation had been compared to the elements of a conflagration which six Great Powers, besides the Sovereign of the country, were in vain endeavoring to extinguish since fresh fuel was always being imported from without. The sole or even chief cause of the evil did not lie in the opposition between the Christians and the Mahomedans, but in the embittered conflicts between the Christian nationalities, each of which was trying to secure supremacy in Macedonia, and in the event of the abolition of Turkish supremacy as large a share of that territory as possible. In view of this unhappy situation the principle of the maintenance of the status quo constituted a point of union from which the Powers started in their efforts to effect an improvement. Germany was not the Power which was most closely interested in the maintenance of the status quo, but she was at least as honestly interested as any other Great Power.

The international basis of the question was the Treaty of Berlin. "We therefore greeted with sympathy," Prince Bulow continued, "the Austro-Hungarian project for the extension of the Bosnian railway to Mitrovitz, since our ally only made use of a right which was given him in a valid international treaty. Besides, we regard the increase of means of communication as a peculiarly suitable instrument for raising the state of civilization to a higher level in those regions and thus curbing the wild passions of religious and racial animosity." He desired to add in express terms that "in this question we neither thrust our advice and our support upon Austria-Hungary, nor were we invited by Austria-Hungary to advise or support her." Starting from the principle of the status quo it followed that the efforts of Germany were directed on the one hand to the maintenance of unity among the Powers, and on the other to obtaining the consent of the Porte to the demands of the Powers. It was true that "we could not be expected to exhibit any enthusiasm for proposals which we do not regard as efficacious or which we even consider to be dangerous. Among the latter we include innovations which would imperil the sovereignty of the Sultan and thus provoke Turkey and her Mahomedan population to extreme resistance. (Hear, hear.) Certainly the atrocities which are perpetrated in Macedonia by Christians on Mahomedans and by Mahomedans on Christians are a blow in the face to the civilization of Europe and to the humanity of our age. But to me what seems far more intolerable is the idea that dissensions should break out among the Powers on account of those vilayets which are ravaged by violent feuds and that the fierce flames of war should be kindled. (Hear, hear.) I believe that these views prevail in all the Cabinets, and it may therefore be hoped that the European concert will be maintained, although on many a point of the programme there are still differences of opinion to be reconciled."

The Emperor's Letter to Lord Tweedmouth
Prince Bulow then responded to the desire which had been expressed by various deputies in the course of the debate that he should say something with regard to the letter which had been addressed by the emperor to Lord Tweedmouth. "On grounds of discretion," he proceeded, "which may with equal right be expected by the sender and the recipient of a

private letter, I am not in a position to read you this letter in extenso; and I would add that I am extremely sorry that I cannot do so. For this letter is one that might be signed by every one of us, by every sincere friend of good relations between Germany and England. (Hear, hear.) The letter was in its form and contents a private letter, and it was at the same time a political letter. The one thing by no means excludes the other, and a letter written by a Sovereign does not by any means become an act of State from the mere fact that it deals with political questions.... This letter is not the first political private letter which has been written by a Sovereign who has addressed to a foreign minister a letter which, from the nature of its contents, was political in character, but was not subject to public cognizance (Controle). This is a kind of activity which all Sovereigns claim as a right and which no one has any warrant for restricting in the case of our emperor. The manner in which he chooses to exercise this right may safely be left to his sense of duty. The assertion that the emperor's letter to Lord Tweedmouth was an attempt to influence, in the interest of Germany, the minister responsible for the British naval estimates, and that it constituted an act of interference in the domestic affairs of the British Empire, is an instance of absolutely unwarranted misrepresentation. Our Emperor is the last person to imagine that the patriotism of a British minister would be consistent with accepting advice from abroad with regard to the construction of the estimates for the British navy."

German Naval Expansion

Prince Bulow then proceeded to claim for the statesmen and governments of all countries the right to resent and to reject foreign interference in questions of national defence, which could only be determined by the needs and requirements of the country concerned. Thus Germany was making use of the right of self-defence in order to create for herself a navy "which would afford the requisite protection for the German coasts and for German commerce." In his opinion "this defensive, this purely defensive, character of our naval programme cannot be emphasized too frequently or too sharply in contradiction of the continual attempts which are being made to impute to us aggressive intentions and plans against England. We desire to live in peace and tranquility with England, and for this reason we feel it bitterly that a section of the English press should balk this desire by

again speaking of the German danger, although other countries possess stronger fleets than Germany and are no less active in the development of their navies. And, yet, notwithstanding these facts, it is always Germany, always and always Germany, and only Germany, against whom public opinion in England is being excited by a reckless and malicious campaign. (Hear, hear.) The cessation of this campaign would promote the return of a more tranquil spirit on both sides, and would thus promote the tranquility of the world in general. We do not dispute England's right to draw up her naval programme in accordance with the standard which her responsible statesmen consider necessary for the maintenance of British supremacy in the world—(Die Britische Weltherrschaft) (sic). And similarly it cannot be taken ill that we should build those ships which we require, nor can we be blamed for desiring that our programme of naval construction should not be represented as a challenge to England. (Hear, hear.) From your expressions of approval I infer that these are the ideas and views which we all entertain and which have found expression in the utterances of all who have spoken in this debate, and that they represent the opinions of every one of us. Take in connection with these utterances the emperor's letter to Lord Tweedmouth in which one gentleman speaks freely to another, in which one sailor speaks frankly to another, bear in mind that our emperor highly values the honor of being an Admiral of the British navy, that he is a great admirer of English culture, of the English navy, and of the English people, and you will be able to form a completely accurate idea of the tone, the tendency, and contents of the emperor's letter to Lord Tweedmouth. It would have been extremely regrettable if the objects and intentions which inspired the emperor in writing this letter had been misinterpreted in England. It gives me satisfaction to observe that attempts to misinterpret the letter have been repudiated in England with almost complete unanimity." (Cheers.)

For the rest Prince Bulow agreed that the dignified manner in which the British parliament had discussed the emperor's letter would prove to be the best means of eliminating all animosity from the discussion of this incident and of preventing any disturbance of friendly relations between Germany and England. The Chancellor further endorsed the view that "in view of the suspicions which had been cast upon Germany abroad it is desirable to maintain an attitude of calm and vigilant re-

serve; steadiness, consistency, and firmness are required in the treatment of foreign affairs." He did not think that there could be any better characterization of the foreign policy which they were able to conduct. (Cheers.)

Herr Von Schon's Speech

The Foreign Secretary, Herr Von Schon, then proceeded to give the House a more detailed account of the situation in Morocco, which he described as a "sore spot" (sic) for Germany's western neighbor. He was glad, however, to be able to add that German relations with France, as far as they concerned the Morocco question, had developed in a thoroughly normal and friendly manner, and that this amicable spirit had repeatedly been exhibited in the diplomatic pourparlers which had taken place in this connection both in Berlin and Paris. Herr Von Schon declined to be drawn into any discussion of M. Delcasse's speech in the French Chamber a few weeks ago, if only because the French ex-Foreign Minister's utterances "had been repudiated in France itself." He said:

"It is enough if we note that the policy of the present French government with regard to Morocco is very far from making the Morocco question the fulcrum of a hostile movement against us, as was the case three years ago. The difference between this period, three years ago and today and between our attitude at that period and today lies in the fact that then we, too, were compelled to apply the lever at that point, if not with the object of altering the course of the universe, at any rate in order to restore the balance; not with any object of permanently establishing ourselves in Morocco, but in order to emphasize and protect our interests. The result of the steps which we then took was the Algeciras Conference and the Algeciras act. To this international agreement we steadfastly adhere, and that agreement is and remains for us the firm basis of our attitude towards the Morocco question. If we measure events in Morocco by the standard of this act, we must, notwithstanding the sceptical and ironical criticisms which the Convention has encountered at the hands of various sections of public opinion and also in this House, continue to maintain that it has hitherto been impossible to prove that there has been any distinct infringement of the Algeciras act by France. We must not lose sight of the fact that in the discussions of French policy with regard to Morocco French statesmen have invariably described the Algeciras act as binding. A few days ago a

French journal circulated a report to the effect that France proposed to denounce the Algeciras act. This report at once received an authoritative denial. The French government has repeatedly declared to the parliamentary representatives of the French people, and with their lively approval, that France was far from contemplating a policy of conquest in Morocco, that she aimed at no protectorate over the country, that it was not intended to send any military expedition to Fez or to Marakesh, that the sole object of the military operations was to restore peace and order, that the occupation of the country had been forced upon the French and was only temporary in character, and that the policy of the government was being conducted in strict and accurate accordance with the provisions of the Algeciras act.

The French government has repeatedly caused similar declarations to be made to us by its Ambassador in Berlin. We must abide by the declarations of the French Republic, and the Imperial government must entertain no doubt with regard to its sincerity and straightforwardness. It seems to me that in judging events in Morocco we have to bear clearly in mind that the Algeciras act regulates a fixed and definite sphere in an international way. Parallel with this conception, however, there remains room for independent acts by which the Powers that have signed the Convention among themselves in no wise divest themselves of the right to take action if their special rights or interests have been flagrantly violated. But, of course, in a general sense the principle of the independence and integrity of Morocco and the right of all Powers to enjoy equal commercial opportunities must receive due consideration."

In the further course of his speech Herr Von Schon proceeded to discuss the Anglo-Russian agreement, with regard to which he repeated that Germany had no interests either in Afghanistan or in Tibet, and only claimed to possess commercial interests in Persia. In none of these three countries did Germany pursue political aims of any kind. The agreement between England and Russia did not encroach upon the interests of third parties, but merely restricted the activities of the two Powers respectively to a northern and southern sphere of influence, between which a neutral zone had been delimited. During the course of the negotiations both Powers had spontaneously offered Germany the assurance that her interests would be in no wise infringed. The agreement, it ought to be particularly noted, did not extend to the Persian gulf (it seems to have been forgotten in this connection that the Russian Foreign Minister, as was afterwards stated in parliament, had given a declaration in writing to the effect that the agreement did not affect British rights in the Persian gulf and that, as has been repeatedly and officially announced, Great Britain intends to maintain these rights.)

The Baghdad Railway

Turning to the question of the Baghdad Railway, Herr Von Schon reminded the House that this was formally a Turkish enterprise, although it had certainly been initiated by German brains and was chiefly supported by German capital, with the participation of French, Austrian and other shareholders. He trusted and believed that, in accordance with the pre-eminent part which Germans had taken in initiating and financing the scheme, this German influence would remain predominant in the enterprise. All the assertions, however, which had been advanced with regard to German political schemes in connection with the railway, or with reference to an alleged plan of German colonization in the districts through which it passed, were pure inventions. The railway might benefit German industry and commerce both by means of contracts for railway material and by developing the purchasing power of the districts through which it passed. The Anglo-Russian agreement had no reference whatsoever to the Baghdad railway or to its terminus, and there were explicit assurances to this effect. Indeed, both Great Britain and Russia had assured Germany that, if in the sequel any question arose between them which seemed to affect her economic interests in that part of the world, they would frankly consult her.

The Baltic and North Sea Negotiations

With reference to the negotiations for agreements with regard to the integrity of the territories of those countries whose shores and islands are washed by the North sea and the Baltic, Herr Von Schon stated that, as in both cases the negotiations were still in progress, he could make no very definite statement. The idea of the proposed North sea agreement was inspired by the view that a mutual guarantee for the integrity of their respective territories on the part of several greater and smaller Powers would contribute in a high degree to the promotion of international confidence and peace. He protested, however, against any suggestion that the German attitude involved any confession of weakness; Germany, on the contrary, had acted in full consciousness of her strength.

At first a large number of persons were drawn to the Palace through a mistaken idea of the dancing. They believed it was of a sensational character. Now members of all classes go. About half the peacock is there of a night, and all the dukes and duchesses in England have seen the Canadian dancer. It is reported that the Princess of Wales spoiled a pair of brand-new gloves clapping, the other night, and that the Prince of Wales was heard humming, as he left the theatre, an old refrain, with the pertinent enquiry: "Tell me, pretty maiden, are there any more at home like you?"

A Canadian Girl Captivates London

ASPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of the Montreal Star sends to that paper the following signed article, dated London, March 26:

Thanks to a young woman with unusual ability in certain directions, the "Eldest Sister," as Kipling calls it, is coming in for a large amount of attention. If for nothing else we are known now as the fellow-countrymen and women of Maud Allan, a Toronto girl, who is dancing at the Palace theatre. A few weeks ago she was unknown to England. Now, night after night the theatre is packed to the doors, while royalty and the aristocracy, as well as the humbler persons, lay their homage at the slim feet which are bared in the dance.

The most talked-of professional person in London at the present time is this attractive girl who claims Toronto as her birthplace and advertises herself insistently as the Canadian dancer.

"You are really Canadian, aren't you?" she was asked the other day by the Star's representative.

"Indeed, I am, quite Canadian, though I left Toronto as a child. I can't tell you how pleased I am that you are writing something for Canadian paper and can tell them that I insist on being mentioned always as a Canadian, and am looking forward to the time when I can appear before my own people and hear their verdict on my dancing. You see, although we are Canadians, we went away to California when I was a small 'thing,' and I want to go back. After my engagement here is over—no, I can't tell you when that will be, for my manager seems to think it will be a long one, judging by the way people flock to the theatre—I have some engagements on the Continent, and after that I hope to make a tour in Canada and the United States. I wonder if they will like me?"

It was safe to assure her that "they" would, unless their tastes are most unlike those of every other country in which she has appeared.

Miss Allan's dancing is unique. Naturally the mention of a new danseuse calls up thoughts of Loie Fuller of old, or of Adeline Genée, the pet of the Empire, who is delighting full houses in the United States. There is not the faintest resemblance to the art of either of these women in the "turn." Miss Allan does at the Palace theatre. Their methods are entirely different.

Her dancing is the perfect music of motion. There is no fancy stepping, no twirling, no wild waving of the arms. She moves like one inspired. To the notes of Chopin's Valse in A minor, to Chopin's Marche Funèbre, to Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," she dances with feet, hands, arms and body till she seems the very personification of the melody. Every move-

ment is graceful and eloquent; every action is full of intelligence.

Her turn comes on at 10:22, when even the latest and smartest dinner parties are ready for a half hour at one of the "halls." The building is filled. As the hour comes near there is a slight feeling of tenseness. The men who have been lounging in their seats smoking, straighten up a bit, holding their cigarettes between their fingers; the women lean forward. An attendant places a new number, and Maud Allan's turn begins.

All the stage seems dim and mysterious, with its flaring lights. Then, between mists and grey, there drifts a figure, which is the embodiment of Spring. Her long hair floats about her crowned with garlands of flowers; her tunic is of palest ivory; about her waist is a loose rope of leaves and blossoms. Her arms and legs are bare, graceful, white and slender. She illustrates the Spring song in every gesture; in her gaiety, her hopefulness, her frolicsome ness. She trips and floats about the stage gathering imaginary flowers; her arms and hands quiver and undulate.

The music changes to Chopin's Valse and this she interprets with gladness and lightness. Then to the mourning of the "Marche Funèbre," a drooping figure in clouds of filmy black comes upon the stage, with unbound hair and tragic look. One can feel the effect on the spectators who a moment ago were gay and joyous with the valse and the Spring Song. Each motion is solemnly appropriate; every gesture in this, as in her other selections, refined and artistic.

The feature which has aroused the most comment is the "Vision of Salome." To some of her admirers this is the one feature of the evening; to others—and a large number—this is the one part of her work which jars, even ever so little. Although the censor forbids the opera, those who care for it can thrill here over the dancing girl who, when her wish is fulfilled and the head of John the Baptist is given to her, gradually comes to a sense of the awfulness of what she has done, and crouches horror-stricken, wide-eyed gazing at the gruesome head of the murdered man.

"No one has really objected strongly to that except Archdeacon Sinclair, of St. Paul's cathedral," said Miss Allan. "Yes, now that I think of it, I have had a few letters from cranks. One woman wrote to suggest that a loaf of bread would be better than the head, as the sensibilities of the audience would not be shocked thereby. She added: 'Of course the audience would laugh, but what matters that?' I naturally thought that it mattered a good deal, so I have not adopted her suggestion. As to Archdeacon Sinclair, he wrote such a kind, deli-

cate letter, objecting, that I decided to go to see him and talk the matter over. He was quite charming, and when I had finished giving him my point of view—you know there is nothing blasphemous about using John the Baptist on the stage, is there? Just think of the Passion Plays—he said: 'You make out a very good case, my dear young lady,' and though he did not see his way to coming to the Palace to see me dance, he asked me to tea and invited friends to meet me."

Miss Allan was trained for a professional musician, and drifted almost by accident into her present art.

"I was five years studying in Berlin, and this idea of interpreting the music in dance came to me gradually," she said. "Then I found it so fascinating that I went on with my study of dancing to classical music, and about five years ago made my debut in Vienna. I danced before the Crown Prince of Germany in Berlin, and before our own King at Marienbad. I have danced in many places on the Continent and came from Paris here. This is my first visit to England, and I feel so at home. The managers here are 'white men,' and not on the lookout to take advantage of one, like a Continental manager I had, who drew out all my money and ran away."

At home she is not a music hall celebrity; just a pretty, graceful, refined young woman, with unaffected manners.

"I am not theatrical really, you know," she said. "My father and mother are both doctors, and I am an only child, so I have no theatrical antecedents. I am not even related to theatrical people. This is only another form of my love for music, and I think I shall keep to this."

"People are awfully kind to me here, but I do get such funny letters. Some are from boys, who write in this strain: 'Dear Miss Allan, I think you are simply a stunner. I have been six times to see you dance. Won't you send me a simply ripping photograph with your name on it? Do, please!'

"One woman objected so much to 'Salome' that she wrote, telling me a judgment would fall upon me certainly, and she hoped it would."

At first a large number of persons were drawn to the Palace through a mistaken idea of the dancing. They believed it was of a sensational character. Now members of all classes go. About half the peacock is there of a night, and all the dukes and duchesses in England have seen the Canadian dancer. It is reported that the Princess of Wales spoiled a pair of brand-new gloves clapping, the other night, and that the Prince of Wales was heard humming, as he left the theatre, an old refrain, with the pertinent enquiry: "Tell me, pretty maiden, are there any more at home like you?"

National Defence

AGENERAL meeting of members of the London Chamber of Commerce was held in the council room, Mr. Charles Charlton (chairman of the council) presiding, in the absence, through indisposition, of Sir A. Spicer, M. P. (president of the chamber), when an address was delivered by Mr. Arnold-Foster, M. P., on "National Defence, an inquiry into the principles which should regulate national defence, and the extent to which those principles are recognized in our present organization for war," says the London Times. Among those present were Mr. Stanley Machin (deputy chairman of the council), Rear-Admiral G. W. Hand, Mr. Alexander Livingstone, Mr. Joseph Howard, Mr. F. H. Norman, Martin's Bank), and Mr. Kenric B. Murray (the secretary). Sir J. C. R. Colomb wrote regretting his inability to attend, as he was obliged to be at a meeting of a Royal commission. He added "That more general appreciation of the principles which should regulate national defence should prevail is a matter of grave public importance. Its absence has been a fruitful source of waste and confusion in the past, from which we still suffer, and shall do so for some time. I consider the council is placed under a great obligation by Mr. Arnold-Foster's self-sacrifice in consenting to address it when otherwise so fully occupied, and feel sure great public advantage will result."

Mr. Arnold-Foster, who was warmly received, referred to his former connection with the chamber, and stated that, in conjunction with other members, he had a good deal to do with the movement which it initiated in favor of strengthening the navy. The movement was successful, public opinion supported the chamber, and the government of the day took action in correspondence with the chamber's desires. From that day the progress of the navy had been continuous. In 1900, on giving up his business in the city, he abandoned his membership of the chamber, and for the next five years he was occupied with public work of the greatest possible interest, first at the Admiralty and then at the war office. The work was, perhaps, the more interesting because it was only a continuation of what had been with him a lifelong study. It was one which, although he had no longer any official connection with either service, he still found a most fascinating and absorbing one. When, therefore, the secretary informed him a few months ago that the chamber had added his name to its defence committee, he accepted the nomination. Having done so, it occurred to him that the only manner in which he could justify his appointment to a committee which he could rarely attend was to propose to read a paper on a subject intimately connected with its work. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, he said that the main propositions which he desired to establish were as follows:—(a) Owing to its insular character the position of the United Kingdom from a military point of view was unique. (b) The unique and special character of the area and interests to be defended logically entailed a unique and special organization. (c) Our military organization, although in many respects unique, was not the logical outcome of our insular position, but was based on an incorrect appreciation of the duties which the navy and army would be called upon to perform in time of war. The wars in which the nation was likely to be engaged might, he said, be classified as follows:—(a) A land war for the defence of such of our possessions as had a land frontier. (1) A purely maritime war (an improbable contingency). (c) A war by land and by sea, carried on offensively, with the object of making the work of the navy effective and conclusive. (d) A land war carried on by this country as the ally of a Continental Power—such, for instance, as a war for the protection of the neutrality of Belgium. (c) A war for the protection of such of our possessions as were now wholly or partially under military rule. (f) A land war carried on against an invading enemy on the soil of the United Kingdom.

The Question of Invasion

The probability of the various wars described taking place was not equal. History told us that the least probable war was the war against an invader on land. For over 800 years—since the battle of Hastings—we had not had to resist a serious invasion. In view of the probability of any war in which we might be engaged taking place outside the United Kingdom it was obvious that the value of troops taking part in such wars was greater than the value of troops who were not available for such a purpose. The probabilities of successful invasion were less under modern conditions than they were formerly. In the case of an invasion, all the uncertainties of maritime warfare were removed, and the advantage lay with the nation invaded, provided the maritime defence were adequate. Maritime defence was cheaper and much more effective than military defence on land. There were many recorded examples of a successful landing in the face of military opposition on shore. There was no recorded instance of a successful landing in face of serious maritime opposition. If our naval force was not at present sufficient to render a landing impossible, it should be made so. There was, he continued, reason to believe that invasion was impossible, and that, if it were possible, it would be unnecessary; but, in view of the fact that this proposition was not generally admitted, it was necessary to consider the hypothesis of invasion, and to inquire whether the military measures

we were taking to avert it were adequate. If this country were invaded, it would be invaded by the best troops of Europe. These troops could only be defeated by troops as good or better. It was an error to suppose that an army possessed any advantage because it fought in its own country. The severest defeats which Prussia had ever had to submit to were at Jena and Auerstadt, Sedan and Metz were in France when the French armies suffered defeat there. Enclosed ground, such as was found in the United Kingdom, conferred an advantage upon the attack.

Citizen Soldiers and Regular Troops

Military history supported the view that citizen soldiers were always at a disadvantage when confronted by trained regular troops. This disadvantage was particularly marked in the case of skilled arms such as the artillery. The teaching of history at all times, and military opinion in this and every other country, combined to support the view that partially trained troops, led by partially trained officers, could not be expected to hold their own in war against highly trained and organized troops under highly trained officers. He therefore submitted, as a corollary to this conclusion, that money taken from the maintenance of highly trained officers and highly trained and organized troops, and spent upon partially trained officers and partially trained troops, was money misapplied. The history of the Boer war, he contended, in no way conflicted with these conclusions. If we accepted the hypothesis that an invasion was possible, we ought to accept its inevitable consequences. The military organization which we had in fact adopted proved that we had not accepted those consequences. At the present time the Board of Admiralty, in direct conflict with the War Office, was acting upon the hypothesis that an invasion was not possible. The question of extending the volunteer movement to the navy deserved careful consideration. (Hear, hear.) The reductions in the length of training which had been sanctioned for our troops were peculiar to our own army; no military nation accepted our standard of training as adequate. Our present system imposed a very heavy burden upon the national finances, and its continuance might lead to a dangerous reaction, which should be guarded against. The maintenance of the Cardwell system precluded the possibility of the reduction of the cost of the regular army without a further and serious destruction of its cadres.

Conclusions

In conclusion Mr. Arnold-Foster remarked that the foregoing considerations seemed to warrant the following conclusions:—(a) That the Royal Navy was our true and only protection against invasion, and that, if the navy were at present inadequate to that purpose, it should be made adequate. (b) That if the foregoing conclusion were not admitted, and if invasion were contemplated as a possible danger, such invasion could only be effectively resisted by an army equal in quantity and quality to that of the possible invader. We had not such an army, and were not taking any steps to create it. (c) That, in view of the probability that the army would always be employed overseas, the proper policy was to concentrate our resources upon perfecting that part of the army which could alone be relied upon to undertake work across the sea, and that for that purpose we should abandon the policy of reducing the regular army, above all of its specially trained branches, and should make every effort to create a large trained reserve, which would allow of the expansion of the regular army in time of war. (Cheers.)

A COMPARISON OF ROOSEVELT AND TAFT

The New York Globe, which seems to take the election of Taft to the presidency of the United States as a certainty, makes this interesting comparison of that gentleman and Mr. Roosevelt:

It is not disrespectful to either President Roosevelt or Secretary Taft to note the fact that they profoundly differ in their characters. Granting equal sincerity, and granting also that in the main they have reached common conclusions, nevertheless it is true that they travel along different roads. One has impressed the country as a man disposed to jump at his opinion with a priori speed; the other has been content with the slowness of a posteriori. One had an ambition to become a soldier; the other to become a judge. If Paul Morton is to be believed, the President is disposed to haste, if not irascibility, of temper. The tradition of Secretary Taft among his school fellows is that of genial good nature. The future Plutarch of America, when he comes to sum up and contrast the characters of these men, will find ample material for antithesis. Secretary Taft cannot be another Roosevelt, even though such be his heart's desire. Look over his public papers—have his words ever given the impression that a bunch of firecrackers has been set off? Inflame Roosevelt? In the sense that his critics imply, he couldn't if he would. In so far as any have been alarmed by a peculiar raucousness of the President's words and methods, there is every assurance that there will be a change at the White House after March 4 next. In so far as the Roosevelt policies, as distinguished from the Roosevelt, have been defined, Secretary Taft, as president, will unquestionably labor to bring them to fruition, but it will be as a Taft, not as a Roosevelt. None knows this better than the present occupant of the executive mansion, for it is incon-

ceivable that two men of such contrary humor could be intimately associated without forming an estimate of the temperament of the other—without, it may be assumed, more than one clash of opinion which warned of a divergence even though causing no loss of mutual esteem. It is time for the common sense of the country to insist on the public recognition of facts fully recognized in every candid private conversation.

VICTORIA PASTOR WRITES FROM ROME

THE Presbyterian, in its issue of April 9, has the following from the pen of Rev. W. Leslie Clay, of this city, who writes from Rome:

Among the many pleasures of our sojourn in Italy none has been more real than that of the intercourse with the brethren assembled in presbytery in the city of Rome on the 18th of March, inst. The Rev. J. Gordon Gray, D.D., of Rome, is Moderator, and the Rev. D. Miller, D.D., of Genoa, serves as Clerk.

The Presbytery of Italy is connected with the United Free Church of Scotland, although all branches of Scottish Presbyterianism have had a share in the work of displaying the blue banner in this land of beauty and song, of loftiest art and deepest superstition. Among the names of those who have ministered here in other days I find that of our own late Dr. Jenkins, of St. Paul's church, Montreal. In process of time, however, it was deemed expedient to fuse all Presbyterian effort into one Presbytery in connection with the Free Church, now the United Free Church, of Scotland. Some anxiety has been felt by the brethren in Italy over the tenure of their church property in consequence of the unanimous decision of the churches to enter the recent union and adopt the new name. This anxiety has, however, been happily allayed by the obtaining of a royal decree which clearly recognizes the identity of the church under the new name, and by the assurance of ministers of State that everything possible would be done to confirm the titles with the least possible trouble. This is surely a change from the days of 1866 when Dr. Lewis stealthily gathered such Presbyterians as cared to run the risk into his own "hired house" to worship God; and dismissed them by twos and threes, and suffered no psalms to be sung lest they should be discovered by the police; and when the services were ultimately discovered Dr. Lewis was informed that he had "placed himself in the power of the Inquisition both for arrest and imprisonment." Thus for the time our church was suppressed. "Nevertheless, it was not consumed." The 20th of September 1870 arrived with both unity and freedom for Italy. The Presbyterian church driven without the walls returned, and on a splendid location appropriately situated on a street which bears the name of that memorable date—Venti Settembre—built a comfortable church and manse worth \$75,000 whence she is sending forth the water of life to the thirsty and weary.

While the Presbytery is known as the Presbytery of Italy its bounds are much wider than King Victor Emmanuel's dominions, including also stations in France, Switzerland, Malta and until quite recently, Gibraltar—a field of no mean proportions, even when compared with our own western presbyteries.

In addition to work among the English-speaking people in the larger centres the native population is reached through the medium of colportage and the school. Also a very considerable work is being done through seamen's missions in Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

In dealing with Italian converts the policy of the Presbytery has been not to establish another foreign church in Italy but to induce Italian Presbyterians to identify themselves with the native Waldensian church which is Presbyterian both in government and doctrine, thoroughly evangelical and strongly missionary. With the Waldensian church there has ever been the kindest and most sympathetic co-operation; and it was largely to help them in the days of their suffering that the first efforts of the Scottish church in Italy were put forth and Dr. R. W. Stewart began his labors in Leghorn more than half a century ago.

In the narrow valleys of Piedmont the Waldensians for centuries withstood the bitterest persecution, winning the admiration of the world by their steadfastness to truth and conscience. They now number about 35,000 and have in Italy 13,356 church members with 32 pastors and teachers in active service at home and 14 missionaries with many assistants abroad.

We had also through the hospitality of Dr. and Miss Grey, the great pleasure of meeting socially the members of Presbytery and others like minded. While occupied with their own work they were eager to hear of ours; and many were the questions put to me about Canada, our methods and our men. The Rev. Mr. Irving, of Naples, bearing a striking resemblance to the late Dr. Robertson, said "Do you happen to know a minister in Western Canada by the name of Baird? He was with me in New College, Edinburgh." He was as pleased to hear as I was to tell of that long drive across the prairie from Winnipeg to Edmonton, the years of pioneer work of that remote post, the return to Augustine church, the faithful work on the F.M. Committee, the equally faithful work in Manitoba college and the recognition of worth by the conferring of the degree of D.D. upon his worthy classmate—Prof. Baird. Another said: "That must be a painstaking man—I cannot recall his name—who has just written a book on the planting of the churches in Canada." When I mentioned the name of the author—Mr. James Croil, of perennial youth—it was at once recognized and incidents of a visit paid by him to Italy many years ago were recited. Thus I was made to feel anew the oneness of the Presbyterian church in all the world.

Burns' Grandson

NE of Burns' familiar songs has a curiously personal message for a delightful old gentleman who lives by the green slopes of Camp Hill, in Glasgow. His name, to the world, is James Glencairn Thomson, but his heart owns just as true a kinship as any church register can prove with no less a man than the poet himself. He is, in fact, Robert Burns' only surviving grandson. His grandmother was "gowden-locked Anna," for whom Robbie was prepared to flout both "Kirk and State," and to exchange moon, stars and everything for "the sunshine of her e'e."

Such were some of Mr. Thomson's memories of the two noble women whose heroism illuminates the sorry tale of Bettie Burns' birth even more, perhaps, than Burns' own lyric ecstasies. It may be noted that they who suffered more for Robbie's faults than any other forgave and loved him. After that, does there not seem an impertinence about the strictures of little prating moralists! When he had finished, Mr. Thomson showed some precious portraits and other treasures, lovingly preserved in the pretty parlor or "ben."

One was a portrait of his mother—Bettie Burns herself. It was an oil painting by John Kelso Hunter, and showed, in an old-fashioned mob-cap, an exceedingly pretty woman with Robbie's own dark, lustrous eyes, full of intelligence and character and humor, but with a firmness of purpose about the slightly pursed mouth that Robbie lacked. Can this have been an inheritance from "gowden-locked Anna"? One fears not! Betty lived, anyhow, to be 84, and a fine old lady she must have been. There were other keepsakes, too—a scrap of Robbie's manuscript, in the familiar, bold, clear, characteristic handwriting, pictures of scenes from his poems, given to Mr. Thomson by friends, old editions, engravings, and what not.

It is not only, however, as a repository of memories that Mr. Thomson has proved himself a worthy grandson of Robbie Burns. In his own personality he is a grandson of whom any poet might be proud—full of racy humor and enthusiasm, and one who "keenly feels the friendly glow." So far as the "softer flame" is concerned, he has never married, having spent his whole life in touching devotion to his mother, whom he kept, and with whom he lived in this very house until her death.

Since then he has stayed on alone, "contented with little and canty with mair," a well known Glasgow figure, respected by all who meet him. Though failing eyesight forbids him to follow his profession as an engraver, he can still walk his ten miles a day and pump on a tram while it is going, and is a great player of bowls. He confessed, indeed, that throughout the winter he has been "just wearying for a game." Till lately, too, Mr. Thomson could sing a good song, and "Duncan Gray" from him on a "Burns nicht" was always a great event.

Though the only surviving grandson, Mr. Thomson is not, of course the only grandson. Three granddaughters still survive—Mrs. Brown of Dumfries (a natural daughter of Robert Burns, Jr.), and Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Annie Beckett Burns of Cheltenham, daughter of James Glencairn Burns.

AERIAL CABLEWAYS

In the extensive mountain districts of Argentina, more especially in the north, there exists, says Engineering, enormous mineral wealth, in such abundance that the country stands, in this respect, almost without rival. At the present time this is still almost untouched, perhaps only a fraction of 1 per cent having yet been turned to account. The inaccessibility of these mineral regions, and labor difficulties, have hitherto rendered the development of these natural resources almost impracticable. In the northern districts of Argentina, where the Cordilleras form a natural boundary on the Chilean side, there are not only extensive fields of iron ore, but there exist also large deposits of gold, silver, and, last but not least important, copper deposits which were known and worked by the natives of Chili from very early times. It has, continues Engineering, been the endeavor of nearly every government of the Argentine Republic to open out these northern provinces, especially the La Rioja district, and to complete the line of communication between the Famatina mines, on the precipitous mountain side, and the railway system, which for some time had extended to Chilcito. Beyond Chilcito, which stands at an elevation of some 3,600 feet, tower the walls of the Andes, rising in places to a height of more than 22,800 feet. It is well known that this range of mountains is of a particularly rugged character, and no suggestion of establishing communication between the interior and the outer world by means of a railroad could be entertained. The mountains are intersected by wild, irregular fissures and ravine-like valleys, shut in by almost precipitous sides, and it soon became evident, on the subject being seriously considered, that the only possible solution of the problem lay in a suspension cableway, a system which, under such circumstances, has several peculiar advantages. The ascent to the mines occupied from two to three days, and the transport of each ton of ore from the mines to the valley cost about 50s. After the completion of the line to Chilcito, an English company took over the working of the mines from the government, on the condition that the state undertook to establish a cableway connection between Chilcito and the Famatina mining district; thus definite action became necessary. The distance from the station at Chilcito to the Famatina terminus is actually 21.5 miles, in a direct line, and the difference of level between the two stations is 11,500 feet. The calculated hourly capacity of the line is .40 tons for the downhill and .4 tons for the up journey,

"Always," the old man went on, "my mother taught me to love and be proud of my grandfather. Jean Armour had taught her the same. Ye ken he was a very lovable man; and if he did wrong, the lassies were partly to blame. Never an unkind word did Jean Armour speak to my mother. She taught her to read Scripture, and every New Year's Day Jean Armour would open the 'big ha' Bible' and choose a text haphazard for the year. My mother, like Jean Armour, became a very religious woman, and to us eight children she was the model of what a mother should be. She had my grandfather's poetic spirit in her, but she could not express it, save in singing his songs.

"She had a terrible struggle to make both ends meet both at Langside, where I was born, and at Pollockshaws, where we lived afterwards. My father was a weaver, and for some years a soldier, and courted my mother when he was stationed at Dumfries. Afterwards he went back to weaving. He was a good father to us in many ways, but sometimes stern, and I mind well what happy Sundays we used to

The Robber's Loot

A Tale of Leech River—By D. W. Higgins, Author of *The Mystic Spring, Etc.*

WILLIAM RALPH was a civil engineer, who came to Vancouver Island about 1862, and practiced his profession with much ability until about three years ago, when he died. Mr. Ralph was remarkable for his excellent judgment, his honesty of purpose and the correctness of his work. Much of the land that is now bought and sold in this neighborhood was laid out and platted by him. His most important work was the delimitation of the Island railway belt, comprising some 2,000,000 acres and extending from the Strait of San Juan to Crown mountain. This work consumed some years in execution, and the correctness of the survey has never been called in question. The task was an arduous and hazardous one. The country in which the Ralph party prosecuted the survey was wild and trackless, and there were no signs to indicate that it had before been visited by human beings, red or white. Foaming cataracts and swiftly-running rivers had to be crossed and high mountains scaled, pathways cut through a wilderness of forest growth and tangled brushwood, and the attacks of wild animals guarded against. The party completed the surveys without serious mishap and the maps prepared were duly filed, and are now accepted as unimpeachable authority.

On several occasions, while prosecuting his work, Mr. Ralph had occasion to visit Leech river, which rises in the Goldstream mountains and has an outlet in Sooke river, which in turn empties into Sooke harbor. It was named after Peter Leech, formerly city surveyor here. Leech river in 1864 was the scene of gold mining operations. Some prospectors while crossing the Goldstream range found in Leech river a handsome nugget of gold, weighing three or four ounces. On examining the bars they picked up several other good-sized nuggets. They staked out claims and returned to Victoria, where they spread the news of the discovery.

There were many idle men here at that time who had come back disappointed from Cariboo. These men purchased supplies and hastened into the hills. Soon the river was staked from source to mouth. The mountains on either side of the stream are precipitous and lose themselves in the clouds. Along the sides of those mountains the government cut a bridlepath, over which supplies were packed to the diggings. At the end of the trail there is a small piece of land, which was platted as a townsite under the name of Kennedy Flat, in honor of Governor Kennedy, who had manifested a warm interest in the development of the district. Streets were named and lots were sold to parties who erected buildings of shake (a sort of large shingle) and logs. The only lumber at Leech river was whipsawed and sold for \$150 a thousand. At that price it found ready sale. Soon quite a village, with three or four stores and many miners' cabins, arose on the Flat. The government built an office building and appointed a gold commissioner.

Another townsite, called Sooke City, was platted on Sooke harbor, upon the farm of a Mr. Burnett, and lots were sold readily at fair prices.

A Mr. Hughes was appointed magistrate and was stationed at Sooke City. Although the gold returns were not encouraging, every day or two a nugget would be brought to town, and the sight of it served to revive the flagging hopes of the inhabitants.

One evening a sailor who had run away from a man-o'-war brought in a nugget which, when scaled, was found to weigh \$100. A day or two later Sam Booth, a colored prospector, picked up on his claim a piece of gold that weighed \$70. These finds stimulated public confidence, which had begun to flag, and the excitement continued. But it took only a few weeks to demonstrate to experienced miners that the Leech river diggings were neither extensive nor rich; that there was no depth of gravel, and that huge boulders in the creek and on the benches made mining there unprofitable. There were crevices in the bedrock where it had been washed by the swift-running water that yielded an occasional big nugget; but there was no defined lead. Soon the diggings were pronounced a failure, and the population scuttled out of the mines as rapidly as it had scuttled in, leaving behind houses, stores, provisions, tools and other effects, which were unsaleable. The sale of town lots at Sooke City was discontinued, and a blight fell on the district from end to end. The magistrate at Sooke, who was a kindhearted gentleman from London, sharing in the general depression, committed suicide. He discharged five bullets from a small revolver into his side, and died soon after having been brought to Victoria.

Mr. Ralph, who had joined in the rush to the diggings, never lost faith in them. To the day of his death he always maintained that the wealth of the district would be established some day and the whole Island enriched by the development. He held the theory that what seems to be the true bedrock is in reality a false bedrock, and that if it were blasted through, the richest kind of diggings would be found. A discovery of the kind had been made in Australia, and why not here? After most of the early prospectors had abandoned the creek, but a few men remained to search for gold that is not there. They made small wages and were rewarded occasionally by finding a good-sized piece of the metal; but the mines were not remunerative, and gradually the miners dwindled away until today scarce a man remains on the lonely banks of Leech. In the years that followed Mr. Ralph made frequent trips to the

river, and it was while on one of those trips that the incident I am about to relate occurred.

Ralph had spread his blankets for the night on the floor of a deserted building, and had built a little fire at which to cook some bacon and heat his coffee, when he heard a voice as of some one calling for help. The voice sounded far off on the mountain. He went to the door and, after listening awhile, distinctly heard a man's voice calling, "For Heaven's sake, save me!"

Ralph answered with an "Halloo!" and the voice responded with a "Coo-ee, coo-ee!" long-drawn-out with a prolonged emphasis on the last syllable as a herder rounds up his wandering cattle.

"What's the matter?" shouted Ralph. "I've lost my way," rolled a far-distant voice down the side of the steep. "It's dark as blazes here and I can't see the trail."

"Hold on," cried Ralph; "don't move a step till I get a lantern."

"All right," replied the voice; "but please hasten. I'm about starved."

Ralph lighted a candle and placing it within a tin lantern, sallied forth into the night. The feeble rays of the candle lighted the way, and in a short time by frequent calls Ralph reached a huge rock on which reclined a tired, tattered and half-famished stranger. He had, indeed, lost his way, for a few steps in the direction he had chosen would have precipitated him over a precipice into the deep gulch below.

The man was guided to the hut, where he was made happy by a feast of bacon, washed down by delicious coffee, which those who have shared in Ralph's hospitality in the bush will remember he well knew how to brew.

As the stranger ate and drank and talked, he thanked Ralph for the relief he had afforded him. "The idea of passing the night in the wilderness unmanned me, and I was scared out of my wits," said he.

The man told Ralph that his name was Curtis. He said he came last from Montana, and having heard that there were good diggings on Leech river had decided to try his luck there. Ralph was pleased to learn that some one besides himself had confidence in the river, and invited Curtis to share his quarters for the night.

The two men lay down on the blankets. The stranger tossed and sighed and moaned constantly. Three or four times he got up and walked to the door to gaze into the blue-vaulted heaven and watch the stars as they twinkled and glinted in their azure setting. Towards morning he replenished the fire and sat down by its side, with his head buried in his hands. He remained motionless for a good while. At the first peep of day, when Ralph arose to prepare breakfast, the man still sat at the fireside. The sky had become overcast, dark clouds scurried across the face of the rising sun and the wind moaned and wailed up the narrow canyon and tore through the tall pines, shaking the miserable hut on Kennedy Flat, until the occupants entertained keen apprehensions for its stability.

In the daylight Ralph had a good look at the stranger. He seemed to be about 25 years of age, tall and lean, but wiry and supple in his movements. He was not at all bad-looking, but what impressed his host most was his restlessness. He had a habit of starting at the least sound. The flapping of a loose shingle, agitated by the wind, the rattling of a door or window, the distant howl of a lonely wolf or the plaintive wail of a lovelorn panther caused him to start and shiver like a man with the ague. He always sat facing the door, as if to preclude the possibility of a surprise. His pistol was worn in true highwayman style. It was in a leather sheath and depending from a body-belt hung in front instead of at his side, ready for instant use.

"This man's a criminal," said Ralph to himself. "Somewhere he has committed a crime, and fears arrest. He has come here to hide."

At this moment a loose shingle flapped against the side of the building with a loud clatter.

"What's that?" said the stranger, starting up. "God! I thought it was someone coming in!" he said, as he resumed his seat.

"Say," asked Ralph in the blunt, direct manner so peculiar to him, "what's the matter with you? What have you done to make you so cowardly. You seem to be afraid of every stirring leaf. I'd like to know who and what you are before I let you stay here any longer."

The color came and went in the visitor's face, and his hands shook in spite of a strong effort to compose himself. Again a rude blast tore through the canyon, and the grinding sweep of a distant avalanche as it forced its way down the mountain to the river, carrying forest trees and boulders on its crest, broke on the ear and shut out other sounds. Curtis doubled up with fear. As the noise of the avalanche died away, the man pulled himself together and after a brief while said:

"You wouldn't turn me out in such weather? I wouldn't treat a mangy dog like that."

"I want to treat you white," returned Ralph, "but you must first show me that you're an honest fellow. How do I know who and what you are? You may be an escaped convict for all that I know. I don't like your actions, and I tell you that plain and straight."

The man stared at Ralph with a pleading look in his eyes for a few moments, and then said: "Forgive me, stranger, but I'm not well. If I had a little whiskey to straighten me up, I'd satisfy you I'm all right."

Ralph handed him a black bottle. When he set it down it was one-half empty.

"Ah!" said he, as he returned the bottle to the table, and wiped his lips. "That's good. It has quite revived me. Now I feel like talking business. First, I want you to understand that I'm a miner—an honest one, and I've come here in search of treasure—stolen treasure. There's \$65,000 in gold dust buried almost at our feet. I know the spot. It was taken from a stage in Montana by eight highwaymen, who first killed a whole stagecoach of passengers. They escaped to the mountains with the gold and being hard-pressed by the constables packed it out of the country. They brought it to Vancouver Island and buried it on the bank of this river. Some time afterward I was a nurse in a hospital in California and a sick man was brought in. When his case was pronounced hopeless, he told me that he was one of the robbers of the Montana stage, and gave me a rude map of the place where the gold is buried. That was two years since, and it was only a few weeks ago that I raised sufficient money to prosecute the search. I'll show you the sketch, and if you'll agree to go halves with me we'll dig for the gold."

Ralph considered for a few moments. He had heard of the Cocos Island fraud and Capt. Kidd's buried treasure, and he was suspicious and wary of all such stories. But this was different. In any case the outlay would be small, and it would require only a few days' work to determine the truth or falsity of the man's story. At last he said that he did not feel like sharing in stolen treasure, although he would aid in bringing this lot to the surface if it was really there, with the understanding that he was at liberty to turn his half over to the government, while Curtis might do as he liked with his share.

With this understanding the man produced a sheet of foolscap, which Ralph found contained a tolerably accurate sketch of the country that lies between Victoria and Leech river. The trail was marked out distinctly and ended at a point not far from the floor of the hut.

"Here," said Curtis, as he placed his finger on the spot, "is the location of the gold. I've followed the directions, and everything is as the dying man told me. The stolen gold is near us—almost at our feet."

"I don't believe the story," said Ralph. "Sixty-five thousand dollars in gold is a heavy pack. It's a deadweight, and no man could pack it, or a mule either, over this trail."

"But the man made four trips with it, and he had a mule, too."

"That sounds better, but I don't believe the story, all the same," persisted Ralph.

"You've got the story as I got it," replied Curtis stolidly.

"And if you don't want to join in the search you needn't, only don't try to balk me," and his hand sought the stock of his ever-ready pistol.

"Well," said Ralph, "I'll help you dig a shaft, but bear in mind that I will not keep my half unless the government says I may."

A pick and shovel that had been abandoned by a discouraged prospector were found in a cabin, and Curtis and Ralph began to sink a shaft at the spot indicated on the plan. The boulders and gravel gave the appearance of having been recently disturbed, and before nightfall the men were down several feet. During the night the banks caved in and the work of the day before had to be gone over again. At the end of three days they were down about ten feet, when another cave-in was threatened, and it was decided that Ralph should return to Victoria and bring out some provisions and tools to cut timber, and Curtis was to remain on the spot and see that the shaft was not interfered with. Ralph was absent six days. When he returned to the river again he found the hut deserted. The pick and shovel lay at the side of the shaft, in the bottom of which the bedrock was visible. To a tree hard by was pinned a piece of paper, on which there was writing, that ran thus:

"Mr. Ralph—I have bottomed the shaft in your absence and found nothing. The dying man lied. There is no buried gold here, and I'm going back home. Sorry I can't wait till you are back, but I don't mind telling you that your dividend will be so small that you can put it in the eye of a needle. Thank you for your hospitality and goodness. Good-bye. May God bless you and give you prosperity if you should decide to continue the work."

"GEORGE CURTIS."

In spite of this bitter disappointment, Ralph died strong in the faith that somewhere on the bank of Leech river the bandits' loot is buried, and that some day it would be found and enrich its finders. There are others who believe that Curtis, after bottoming the shaft, found the stolen gold, and with the co-operation of several confederates carried it away, thus cheating Ralph out of his share. If that theory be adopted, how they could carry so large an amount of deadweight over that rough trail to Victoria and ship it away without attracting attention, must ever remain an unsolved problem.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW GOVERNOR

The appointment of Lord Dudley to succeed Lord Northcote as governor-general of the Australian Commonwealth is an excellent one, says the London Daily Chronicle. It is not quite on the usual party lines; but if Lord Dudley is not, or was not until recently, a Liberal, he has not for some time been a Unionist in the full sense of that term. He it was who proclaimed during his viceroyalty of Ireland that the government of Ireland should be conducted in sympathy with Irish ideas, and who dissociated himself only the other day in the House of Lords from the Unionist advocacy of coercion. His personal qualities, and those of Lady Dudley, will, we do not doubt, make the appointment as popular in Australia as was his tenure of office in Ireland. He is possessed of good sense and judgment. Also he is a sportsman; and he has that faculty of sympathy without which even the greatest abilities cannot command success in such a post as that which he is to fill in the Australian Commonwealth.

Study of Heredity

A NEW BOOK has just been issued by a London publishing house on "Heredity," from the pen of J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. It is thus reviewed in the London Times:

It is almost a truism among physicians that the intractability of a disease may be measured by the number of "infallible" remedies for it which from time to time have been recommended; and it is perhaps equally true that the insolubility of the problems dealt with by any branch of science bears a definite relation to the number and variety of the solutions which have been proposed. If this be so, it will hardly be encouraging to students of heredity to find that the latest work on the question contains no fewer than 48 pages of bibliography as an appendix and 538 of text, especially when we are informed that this bibliography is "simply representative and not in any way exhaustive." The work itself is entitled to the credit of presenting a luminous summary of many opposed or divergent views, and of being, at least, an attempt to indicate the roads by which careful observation of the influence of ancestry may hereafter be rendered conducive to the improvement of the human race.

The absolute material continuity of offspring with parents and, through parents, with more remote ancestors seems to have been placed, by modern microscopical and biological research, beyond the reach of question. Every individual, except among the very lowest organisms, originates in a cell which is formed by the fusion of two other cells, one contributed by each parent; and it is shown by a very remarkable piece of evidence that the contribution of each parent is of an analogous kind. Every living cell contains a nucleus; and in this nucleus the microscope discovers minute linear particles or bodies which are rendered visible by the facility with which they take color from different staining agents, and which have hence been called stainable bodies or "chromosomes."

The number of stainable bodies in each body-cell is constant in the same species; and, with a few exceptions in the case of female insects, it is always an even number in all the forms of life, whether animal or vegetable, which arises from sexual reproduction.

Moreover, the number in a body-cell—that is, in a cell forming part of the general bodily structure—is always precisely double the number of a germ-cell—that is, in a cell the fusion of which with another germ-cell gives rise to a new individual; so that this new individual derives its proper number of stainable bodies from the equal contributions of each parent. Each parent, again, has in like manner originally derived his or her stainable bodies in equal proportions from two ancestors; and the general evidence is to the effect that in the course of growth and development the germinal material of the individual, composed of or containing cells with only half of the number of stainable bodies proper to the cells composing the general bodily structure of the species, is always entirely kept apart from the body material which develops into that structure, and which is composed of or contains cells with twice as many stainable bodies as those which unite to form offspring. On this view of the case, not only is the germinal material separate and continuous through successive generations, but the contribution of each preceding generation is uniform and definite, so that "an inheritance is multiple, and the average contributions made by grandparents, great-grandparents, etc., are definite, and diminish in a precise ratio according to the remoteness of the ancestors."

The exceptional results of this complexity of descent, as displayed by the occasional cropping out of remote ancestral peculiarities, have not as yet been brought under the operation of any definite law. But it seems to be clear that only natural or spontaneous variations, as opposed to post-natal modifications, are heritable, and that the general law, as stated by Galton, is clearly that of a tendency to return to an average, both in manifest physical structure and in intellectual endowment. It is true, for example, that too fathers who are above the average will have more sons who are also above the average than too fathers who are themselves below it; but the sons of the first too would not all be above, nor would the sons of the second too be all below. In both cases there would be a tendency on the part of descendants to return to the normal, either by deterioration or by improvement; and it follows that, in the interests of the community, nothing by which nurture can assist race in the maintenance of a high average should be left undone. It fortunately happens that a very large proportion of the adverse conditions which affect human beings unfavorably produce only modifications, which are not heritable, and not variations, which are; so that, for example, there is no physical barrier against the ascent to, or even above, the average of the descendants of classes who are now appreciably below it, but whose condition is due not so much to inheritance as to the continued operation of injurious external agencies through successive generations. When these agencies are removed their effects will cease to appear in the descendants of those who have been subjected to them. Indeed, if this were not so, the ascent from savagery to civilization, which is written on the pages of history, could never have been accomplished. The question now pressing upon biologists is to ascertain whether, in the case of any given nation, this ascent of the average is still proceeding, or whether it is being swamped, as regards

the nation at large, by the combined effects of bad inheritance and of bad surroundings upon the numerical majority. Professor Thomson declares that it would be sound economy for the British people to devote a million pounds a year to the investigation of this and of kindred subjects; and he quotes Mr. Galton as to the gain which would ensue if we could import ten legions of boys of sound physique and scouting intelligence, not crammed with intellectual fat like Strasburg geese with the physical analogue, but alert in understanding of methods and with unchecked inquisitiveness:

"It would be a good investment, and it is within reach every year, since far more than ten legions of this type of boy are being born annually in our midst. That they do not effect all they might do is partly because of mis-education, but also because there is a simultaneous appearance of an enormously greater number of boys who are emphatically not of this type."

In commenting upon this passage, Professor Thomson remarks that we are said to require,

"In *inter alia*, a military organization with alert scouting intelligence, not only among the officers, but in the rank and file. We are ceasing to breed this alert scouting intelligence in sufficient numbers; the nation is spawning incapables. We cannot relax one spine of our bristling national belligerence, for we have all our teeming millions to keep alive. But the question rises whether it is not in great part our preoccupation with 'Kriegspiel' that is responsible for that relatively exaggerated multiplication of the repressed and non-individualized, and for that relatively exaggerated infertility of the fittest, or of what we think to be the fittest. If we indulge in an era of 'Friedenspiel,' which may even now be approaching like a long-delayed springtime, might not the sociological changes that ensued solve the problem which biologically seems so hopeless?"

We greatly doubt whether these observations do not really miss the point of the question at issue. It is obvious that, so long as "Kriegspiel" holds its own among neighbors and possible rivals, the devotees of "Friedenspiel" would be in a condition of helplessness somewhat like that in which our British ancestors were left by the departure of the Roman legions. But the ascendancy of the future, whether in the rivalries of peace or of war, will be to the nations who most completely recognize the omnipotence of knowledge and the incapacity of ignorance. In this particular the pre-eminence, at the present moment, should probably be given to Japan; but the contrast between Great Britain and Germany is worth a moment's consideration. To take a single example, Germany, by submission to knowledge, has obtained complete exemption from smallpox, while Great Britain, as a result of subservience to ignorance, pays to this disease an annual tribute of thousands of pounds and of an indefinite number of lost or damaged lives. The same principle is of very wide application, because education in this country is less directed towards the imparting of knowledge or towards the recognition of its value and importance, than towards the communication of opinions which, in many cases, must be erroneous. Biology justifies the hope that the social conditions hence arising may be modifications and not variations, so that, even if maintained by external circumstances for a succession of generations, they may not lead to permanent deterioration of the race; but it affords no support to the delusion that their prevalence is compatible with sustained national greatness. The history of life is a history of movement; and nations, like individuals, must hold their places by effort or abandon them.

THE FASTEST CHANNEL STEAMER

What promises to be the fastest Channel steamer will, says Engineering, be launched on Monday

Britishers Seeking Homes in Last West

THE Winnipeg Telegram, in its issue of Friday, April 17th, had the following from a staff representative:

Three great overland trains crowded with English immigrants for the west rolled into Winnipeg yesterday and last night. A Telegram staff man accompanied each from a point between Thunder Bay, and talked at length with the home-seekers. In each case details were sought—from whence they came, their objective point, their hopes and their fears. The results were most satisfactory. In conversation with the immigrants they talked freely. Said one intelligent Britisher:

"You see, it's just like this. I honestly do think that whoever goes into this country with the right sort of stuff and a fair amount of determination will make money. Of course there's always chances against him but not a tithe as many as in an overcrowded country like Great Britain. When hundreds of thousands come in here every year and most of them make it go there must be something worth while. I came to Broadview two years ago, bought a farm and went across about six weeks ago for the wife and family."

"This is Mrs. Hicks," he said proudly, "and here is the family." I noted four children ranging between the ages of six and fifteen years.

Did Not Demand Success

"Of course," he continued, "a man has to do his best. I've seen men fail with the best of chances, but the reason they failed is because they did not demand success of themselves. Everything isn't on a silver platter. Difficulties, such as they are, hadn't ought to count. Englishmen have made history in performing the impossible, and none of them have any right to come over here and say: 'I didn't make it go because I had such and such luck.' Either he should succeed in spite of it, or else take his medicine without grumbling. If he's in the west the dice are loaded in his favor. Most of these here chaps know that," he added, and nodded his head toward crowds in the forward coaches which filled a C.P.R. immigrant train as it rumbled along through the rocky regions of New Ontario.

Pouring in by Hundreds

They were mostly British immigrants, here and there interspersed with a taciturn Scandinavian, who had crossed the Atlantic on the last trip of the Empress of Britain, and were being borne in on the crest of the wave of the immigration movement of 1908. They were pouring into the country by hundreds, and every outgoing train from Winnipeg was carrying them, here, there and everywhere, distributing them wherever the trail-blazers had hewn the first notches of advancing settlement. Hard times in Great Britain, fulsome praises of Canada from relatives, and chances to do better here had turned their attention toward the great educational campaign that had been instituted across the waters and the tons of literature that had been distributed advertising the last great west. Hence their wholesale migration. That was also the reason that the Telegram delegated a special correspondent to meet trainloads of the new settlers before they reached the western metropolis and to test their plans and see how they were likely to learn the discipline of a new life in the upbuilding of a new country.

Census of Immigrants

Out of three hundred interviewed on these trains by the correspondent about one hundred had relatives already in the country. The remainder looked forward to hewing out their fortunes by their own unaided efforts. Thirty-four had been in the west before. Sixteen of these were returning with their wives. Half of the three hundred had means ranging between one hundred and five hundred pounds. Of the other half, about ninety had no one to depend upon, and no one to depend upon them. Over 50 per cent. of the whole number purposed taking up farming. Fifty of the remainder comprised the wives and families of those who had such, sixty were ordinary laborers and were willing to do anything, while the remaining forty who had no present ambition to farm, there were eleven carpenters, eight plasterers, nine engineers, two masons and ten office men. One perceived they were the prospective tillers of the soil, saw that they were men who were to know what is understood as settlement or home-making in western Canada, enjoyed their exuberant optimism, tolerated at times their masterful airs, smiled at their ideas of western geography, and sympathized with them in their temporary dejection. Had I been master of the great country, endeavoring to procure great people to develop her great resources, I admit I would have been satisfied.

Special Immigrant Section

Many of these three hundred were on board a special immigrant section of eight passenger coaches, one baggage car and a caboose. One would have known that it was an immigrant special, for in spite of the biting wind, anxious faces were peering out of car windows taking in a perspective of strange sights as the train rolled onward. But inside the scene was one of both confusion and interest. Seats were filled with passengers, bunks were pulled down and loaded with boxes and bags of various size, and under the seats were stuffed still more packs and bundles, patched with the placards of Atlantic steamship lines. One also recognized at a glance the nationality of the passengers by their leather legging boots,

their many pocketed jackets and their peaked caps.

Air Thick With Smoke

In the smoking cars the air was thick with smoke. All through the coaches the passengers were sprawled in various attitudes. Some hung their legs over the arms of the seats, some perched their feet on the tops of valises, others were flung out on upper bunks, and still others slouched back in the corners, half reclining and half asleep. Their occupation was even as diverse. Four in the rear car were singing a favorite air of a London music hall. Further down another was attempting to sing with much less success. A big bearded man leaned against a panelled door just as I was about to begin my canvass. Having never solicited information from such a large group of undistinguished personages before I felt a sudden embarrassment. I looked for a moment at the man with the beard and turned to a stock, short, and long armed young Englishman. He might have been chosen for the prize ring because of his superior deltoids.

"Going far west?" I asked.

"Beyond Edmonton," he answered, and then halted.

He Found It Interesting

Fearing that he would not go on I resorted to the very simple strategy of telling him all about myself. He found it interesting for a while. This, it might be said, is a panacea for the taciturnity of conversation which results from suspicion or the lethargy caused by a two thousand mile ride on a colonist car.

"Yes, my brother John—William Stephen is my name—filed a tract for me and I'm going to take it up. Ought to be all right, don't you reckon."

"I'm sure of it," I replied.

Three or four others had by this time become interested. Herbert Peffell, a youthful Englishman, and David Charlton, an equally youthful Irishman, both volunteered that they were going to Alberta to farm. Arthur Grawett and William Barrowclough concluded that they were going as far as the country went. Samuel Manwaring, Staffordshire, and William Crane, London, were ticketed to Winnipeg. Andrew Tweedley, a Dumfriesshire Scotchman, was bringing his wife out to Canada and intended to locate somewhere. He had some money laid by to start on.

What Dublin Exhibition Accomplished

By this time I knew that I had obtained a start. The train had just pulled into Keewatin.

"What I want," declared William Dryden, a native of Dundee, "is to have a look at the country. That Dublin exhibition was certainly a fine thing for Canada. If the west can produce what they exhibited there, why, I ought to be in the game to stay."

"What a lookin' mug. Good Lord, look at the mug, I say, Tom, there's a bally Indian, exclaimed a young man with a peaked cap as the train made ready to pull out.

"They're Indians, ain't they," he ventured.

"Yes, they're Indians, all right," I replied.

A troop of squaws, buck and papooses were bundled on a pile of tamarac ties and as the train moved slowly outward they, being the objects of curiosity, watched with long drawn Indian interest the old countryman's race for a fresh fortune. The Indian's one-time country it was, but not being a constitutionally born progressor he was handicapped in the race. He didn't want to locate his own land claim, but still he had the enjoyable privilege of watching the struggle, and he would miss the ecstasies of the many winners and the mortification of a few losers.

Looking for a Reservation

The young man with the peaked cap resumed his seat. I explained to him the Indian's mode of life in the west and of how they lived in troops on government land reservations.

"I'm looking for a reservation myself," he said, whereupon I ventured an inquiry as to his prospects.

"I've lived in Yorkshire twenty-two years," he continued, "and have worked hard for nothing ever since I was able. Time I had something to call my own. The governor objected to roughing it in Canada, thought it was too undignified, don't you know, but dignity and poverty don't mix. I paid my own fare and have a hundred pound to the good. Guess I could get more, but it doesn't seem so bad so far." Quite discreetly I found out that his name was Ernest Middleton and once he modestly admitted that he was a Cambridge graduate. I had thought before that he must have been a university man.

Had Their Plans Completed

"There's five of us together and we're off for Battleford, ain't we Jack?" On my left was a tall, square-set youth of about twenty years. "We spent the last three years in London, and all of us have a little to the good."

"Come back and meet the rest of the gang?" he asked. We wandered back through a couple of coaches and lingered for a moment on the platform and gazed at the flecked gossamer clouds that hung suspended like lingerie over the wooded and rocky hills.

"Prairie isn't much like this, is it?" he asked.

"Not much," I replied. Nevertheless it was a beautiful picture, typical of that something good to come which the buoyant immigrant must dream of despite the chilling hardships of the fortune quester's lot.

Met the Rest of Them

A moment later I formally met the rest of

the gang. John and Henry Everett, brothers, and William Venesse, corroborated the information that I had already received. They had been engaged in clerical duties in London for several years, and six of them had been planning to come to Canada for over a twelve month. One of the number got afraid. They knew considerable about rural work in England and could not have been classed with those whose world travels are in the great metropolis. They knew considerable about pre-emptions and homestead regulations, thanks to reliable information they had received from the Canadian immigration offices in London. I knew that they were capable of judging what they might encounter and it was unnecessary to make explanations.

Over There Its Things Canadian

The more I questioned the more I detected the enormous interest that must exist in the insular empire with respect to things Canadian. John Pressly had come from Northampton at the earnest solicitations of a brother who had been ranching in Alberta for four years. He had no means to speak of, but thought that from what he had heard he could make it go.

James McLennan was as taciturn as an owl and as blunt as I was tactless. He wondered what matter it was to me who he was; where he was going or what he was going to do. He was a Scotchman from Aberdeen, and I told him that I was Scotch myself. He knew that it wasn't true, and probably that was the reason that he told me that he had left a wife and child on the banks of the Tweed. He didn't have to come, but he thought he could do better here. He intended to commence a mercantile business of some kind or other in one of the small towns on one of the new lines of railway. Failing in this he always had the alternative of buying a farm. Anyway he knew that the country would suit him for he had friends who were out here, and sent him altogether favorable reports.

Had Experience in Farming

John Portsmouth was from Leeds, and had experience in farming. He too had read and re-read the literature of the government immigration department, and had even written direct to Winnipeg for information. He said he was unmarried, but I judged from the way that he said it and the manner in which he acted that he could not say as much for himself in five years.

John Williams, Walter Lloyd and a companion named Jones were young Welshmen, and had a similar ambition. That is, they anticipated having their own land holding. They knew all about a range, township, section and quarter, but had queer ideas of what the country looked like. None of them had any relatives in the country. They were going to Prince Albert, and their subsequent plans were as yet uncertain.

Brought Six Hundred Pounds

Charles Webster and a brother, Howard Evans, Harry George, a wife and two children, Ernest Liddiard, Henry Hopkins, Andrew Robinson and Leslie Bailey had heard the rumor of the greatness of the nation colony and were off. George had been able to make a living for himself and family and had been left £600 by his father which the necessities of life had never raided. He meant to be careful of the way he sunk it in Canada, and asked me if he had a fair chance of establishing a good home in the west.

"Yes, excellent," I informed him. "Excellent. Where do you purpose going?"

"Near Yellow Grass," he answered, "although our tickets are only to Winnipeg. Queer name, isn't it," he added. "What sort of country around it?"

"Some of the best," I replied. "How did you come to fix on that region?"

"Had an uncle in Weyburn," he said. "He sold out two years ago, and has gone to the Okanagan, can't pronounce that word very well. Anyway he didn't like the prairie although he admitted it would grow grain. He still has a farm near Yellow Grass and if it is what he makes it out to be, why, I'll settle."

Met Some Other Types

Back in a rear colonist car sat a heavy built, well looking fellow with great shoulders, and huge hairy arms and a deep rumbling voice. He took out a pipe, a shiny black clay, from the pocket of his coat and lit it.

"Hello, mate," saluted a lean built, smooth-shaven man of medium age, whose youthful appearance was offset by a determined cast of countenance. "We're changing about a bit now, aren't we?" The train was just beginning to penetrate into the first prairie regions of the province. "Come over here and sit down out of the sun. They're holding us here to wait orders, another train on the way to Montreal. How far is it to Winnipeg, mate?" he inquired.

"About a hundred miles," I answered.

"You going west, too?" he asked.

"Been there eight years," I replied.

"In business there?"

"Well—er, slightly."

"Immigration official?"

"No, newspaper."

"Oh yes, we get Winnipeg papers in Sheffield," he remarked.

"I have one with me, Winnipeg Telegram. Watch Winnipeg Grow, it says." I passed him my card and knew that I was to get his history.

"How did you get it?" I inquired.

"Sent to me by a friend in Rosser. My name is Turner. This is Mr. Hadley."

Hadley himself became more communicative. His home was near Sheffield, where his mother kept house for him. His wife had died

some four years before, leaving a little boy to bring up as best he could. The kid, he said, was sleeping in the bunk above.

"Am going to see my brother in Lethbridge," he said. "By the way, my brother has been west nine years, located here I mean, and in the farming business. Says there's money in it and there's going to be more. Better than the present ha'penny life in England anyway. I don't know, but likely I'll go in with him, that's what he wants me to do."

Factory Girls From Sheffield

"If you're looking for information there's the daughter of an old friend of mine on the train," he continued. "Coming out here with five girl companions, all factory girls in Sheffield. Have you seen them yet?"

As a matter of fact I thought that I had, but for more reasons than one had not ventured to solicit information.

Two cars ahead were six girls, all over twenty, sitting silent as mourners, of real dejection, which one must feel in making a new life venture three thousand miles away from the scenes of childhood.

Said I to myself, "I ought to interview for publication a girl who has grit like that."

I went back to Hadley, caught him dozing in his seat but still puffing his shiny black clay. "Do you know that girl you were speaking of a moment ago?" I asked.

Her Father Had Hard Luck

"Have for years," he said. "Her father was once fairly successful, but met with hard luck and the family was broken up."

"Well, take me down and tell her what I want. She may have an interesting story."

He said nothing, but finally consented to do what he could. I had no remark to make either because I knew that I would have difficulty in explaining myself, and that my questions would awaken suspicion or embarrassment in the mind of the undistinguished. I anticipated monosyllabic answers or none at all, and any unloosening or sincerity of thought was far beyond my most frenzied expectations.

Hadley addressed himself kindly to one of the six. She was leaning against the pane of the car window, and seemed to be the most dejected one of the lot. I thought I detected traces of tear marks on her cheeks. A crumpled handkerchief was in her sizable hand, and a letter with a Canadian postmark rested in her lap. Her features were moulded into an expression of solemnity and austerity.

A Chat With the Ladies

Hadley stood patiently by my side for a time while I questioned one seemed to be more interested in the sound of voices than the meaning of words and on voluntary information that it was still a two-hours' ride to Winnipeg, she gave a little sigh, part of genuine surprise, part anger, and part relief. In ten minutes three of them were in a fairly conversational attitude.

"With us it was the same thing day after day," ventured the dejected one, "the same dismal, hard, hard, wearisome work, that was always to be the top of the ladder. We've been four years scraping together a few pounds besides what it cost us for our fares. People have been in England many times to get servant girls for this country, and it can't be any worse than what we had. I've a married sister in Regina and one of the other girls has a brother in Rapid City." I saw that the letter must have been from the sister in Regina. Her features were moulded into an expression of solemnity and austerity.

Money Gone When Father Died

"You see, mister, it was just like this," interpolated the other, who was younger, but I judged had had her troubles, "I was born in London, but they brought me to Sheffield when I was a little thing. Father had a little money once, but when he died it had all gone. I lost my mother a year after, and Mr. Hadley got Grace and I in the factory. Our relatives are all poorer than we are ourselves, and we simply couldn't stand the work."

"Well, what are—this is better so far, isn't it?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, sir; it's all a marvel to me. It's all right so far; I can't complain. But Grace here actually cried. If we only knew what was coming."

"Yes, that's it," added a third.

Three were going to Regina, I learned, two to Rapid City, and another to Winnipeg.

"You won't use our names, will you?" she asked.

"Well, scarcely; I haven't heard them yet," I explained. Then I promised, and just added that they were six.

Work on Railway Construction

Twenty minutes later the train pulled into a small station near the boundary line of Ontario and Manitoba. Meanwhile I had spoken to seven young Englishmen of a more or less promising type who readily gave their names as Harry Singleton, Arthur Staples, Fred Pope, David Smith, David Manly, James Robertson and William Church. All were out of work in England, had been told in Liverpool that there was employment for thousands of laborers on railway construction in Western Canada, and were thither bound. At Kenora they had obtained the name of an employment bureau in Winnipeg to which they were to apply.

ering glimmer of belated car lamps his head was thrust aggressively forward over a time-worn violin, his arm drawing the bow across three strings and thrusting it abruptly back with another. Down in the aisle a dance was in progress, while two men were waltzing solemnly around, gripping each other by the arms and at every third step of the waltz stamping one foot. And the music! Several of the passengers unconsciously shuddered, and a young man to whom I turned seemed to sigh in pity. I learned afterwards from indirect sources that the performer on the three-stringed violin was sent out to work out his own salvation. I hoped that he would prove a successful colonist.

Having a Look at the Country

Meanwhile I had also learned John Fletcher's name. He was a youth of about twenty years and with evident enthusiasm told me all about himself, finally flashing in my face an immaculate business card with the inscription: "The — Coal Company, Limited, Coal Depot, Wandsworth Road S.W. Telephone No. 919. Presented by John Fletcher." With him were two companions, Rupert Palmer and Samuel Stevenson, both Londoners, and all on the way to Winnipeg. I asked them what they were going to do and why they came. "Oh, anything we can get," they answered. "We want a look at the country. We draw sixteen shillings a week in London."

I said I understood.

Bound for Various Points

Then I talked with George Pole of Dorset, bound for Davidson; A. James, London, for Regina; Harry Brown, Windsor Berks, for Calgary; Harold Jeffries, Aylesbury, for Saskatchewan; A. James, a London carpenter, for Regina; David Yeandle and W. Pocock, Som-

erset, for Saskatoon; R. Hayward, Manchester, for Manor; James Sharp, Leeds, for Neepawa; H. Whittaker, Norwich, for Candu; George Garing, Brighton, for Vermillion; R. Elkington, London, for Winnipeg; R. Ward, London, for MacGregor; G. Chapman, Chertsey, for Surrey; Fred Robinson, St. Albans, for Brandon; J. Mayor, St. Leonards, for Estevan; Thomas Orme, Liverpool, for Nelson; D. McPhie, Glasgow, for Morris; E. Digby, Essex, for Carberry; H. Nelson, Hunstanton, for Moosomin; George Webb, Putney, for Pincher Creek; Thomas Green, London, for Elva; William Rose, Belfast, for Macleod; Hector McNab, Kilmarnock, for Lethbridge; Richard McLaurin, Sterling, for Maple Creek; J. Richardson, Kirkcaldy, for Kamloops; T. Fairburn, Newcastle, for Roundthwaite; H. W. Peachey, and J. S. Hills, Surrey, for Sandstone, Alta.; S. Miller, Liverpool, for LaCombe; M. L. Thornton, Birmingham, for Roland; F. R. Boranyi-prince, and a brother, from Sussex, for Winnipeg; A. W. Mason and J. Edwards, London, for Winnipeg; George Strange, Somerset, for Edmonton; Edgar Bruce, Somerset, for Victoria; Albert Shaw, Warwickshire, for Calgary; Philip Webb, Somerset, for Waskada; Richard Green, for Boisbriand; James Glendenning, a collier, for the Crow's Nest; William Kershaw, Lancashire, for LaCombe; Herbert Wyatt, on spec; Michael Cunningham, Ireland, for Winnipeg; Harold Millar, Liverpool, for Indian Head; E. Philpott, Middlesex, for Winnipeg; A. Dennis and a brother, of East Yorkshire, for Prince Albert; W. Bates, London, for Lethbridge; H. J. Bunn, Frank Steind and Dave Hewlett, all of London, for Winnipeg. I told them as far as I could what they might expect and in each inconsequential and undistinguished instance, noted a fearfully potent example of

man's passion to follow the sun over the western horizon.

Two Sons at Calgary

Just one last instance. Two with whom I had come to speak sat in opposite seats in one end of the coach. One of them was perhaps a little past the best of life, but still straight and vigorous. His full face was well browned in contrast to a stubby grey beard; his eyes were a clear, steady blue, and, unlike many of the other inmates of the car, he wore an ordinary business suit of good cut and a style that showed over the soft flannel shirt. He told me he was a Cornishman.

"Yes, Tucker is my name," he added, "J. K. Tucker. I buried my wife four years ago, and since then the family has been broken up.

Just now collecting them and taking them out to Calgary, where I have two sons ranching. Alberta will be a good place to spend my old age."

The other was younger. Not more than thirty, and with features that might be considered typically English.

"Well, we're almost there," I ventured.

Was Evidently Suspicious

He looked at me with evident suspicion and nodded briskly. Eyes that were brilliantly black, met mine, half insolently. He didn't answer, so I knew that he was the other with whom I had planned an interview. I explained myself at length.

"If you've been in the habit of asking people about their business, what their future's going to be, and what their past has been, you don't get mine, see?"

I remarked that it wasn't always safe to ask.

"What does it matter to you, who I am, or

what I'm goin' to do?" he thundered. "You're like a preacher at St. John, who came up and asked me if it was my first trip to Canada. As if it was any of his business."

"I'm no preacher," I interposed.

"That may be; but if I was in the gutter, he wouldn't lift his little finger to 'elp me," he retorted.

"Any 'ow, I keeps my business to myself, see?"

He took precaution that every one in the car heard this statement. "I've never been in the West, but I know enough about Canada. You can't tell me anything."

I smiled at the way he trifled with several million square miles of the earth's surface.

He was just the kind of Englishman that makes Englishmen disliked in Canada. I wanted to tell him, but feared the retort might hurt on both sides.

Passengers Moved Restlessly

"Next station's Winnipeg," and someone wearing a blue uniform with burnished buttons swung a flickering lantern in the end of the car. The wearied press of partially fatigued passengers began to move restlessly. Bunks were pulled down, bundles were kicked around, and boxes and cans of corned beef, catsup, mustard, condensed milk, sugar, pork, beans, crackers, dried apples and a hundred and one other things which a self-suffering community carries on a colonist train, were separated from shawls, coats, and wraps and indiscriminately placed anywhere, but somewhere out of sight. The stimulus of sensation removed all weariness. Noises of a new life—but more glorious by far than life in England's crowded centres. Suddenly on the car platforms there appeared a stream of faces, a murmur of wild, stumbling

feet, and unsubdued voices, signals of the on-rush of immigrants crazy with the journey's end. On they came, stamped everywhere, pushed from behind, and drawn in front by the glamor of a new land.

"How have you done, Walter?" I heard someone enquire anxiously. "Your letters have been so vague."

Had Done Pretty Well

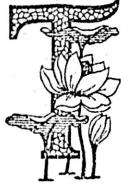
"Pretty well," he replied. "If things keep on going right, I hope soon to have a better place for you than I've got. We'll leave for Edmonton in the morning. It's over eight hundred miles."

A blue uniformed railway policeman stood at the depot entrance by a revolving door. They started forward, at first a few, then more. Finally the vanguard of the crowd surged ahead and an instant later they jostled through the railway depot through long files of eager people, rushing into the arms of relatives or friends, baggage falling from their arms this way and that, words tumbling from their astonished mouths, gesticulating, staring, wondering, maddened with a new life.

Saw Them on the Pavement

I last saw them when they set foot upon the pavements, fingers straining, pointing here, there and everywhere, at what seemed wonders for a city of one hundred thousand. For once they were placed in a land where the equality of opportunity enabled them to find unprompted channels for what they were best adapted. To them was left the selection of that channel obtained frequently from bitter discipline and long drawn-out struggles. They started forward, at first slowly, then bursting away, the new tide of humanity opened up for them.

Aim and Scope of the Franco-British Exhibition


THE date of opening for the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's-bush has not yet been fixed. There is some hope that M. Clemenceau may be present on the occasion, and, if that is realized, the ceremony will be arranged to suit the time of his visit, and will probably be about the middle of May, says the London Times. The presence of the eminent French statesman is much to be desired; for the co-operation of France is the distinguishing mark of the enterprise. The French government, the Comité Français des Expositions a l'Etranger, the city of Paris, and other public bodies as well as numerous private individuals have responded to the invitation with the utmost spirit and liberality, and it is already apparent that nothing will be left undone on their part to ensure success. They are past masters in the art of exposition, and even in the present early stage their practised skill and unrivalled sense of effect are making themselves visible amid the confusion of preparation. The place is in a dreadful mess; the roads are not made yet, and rain on clay, with the frequent passage of heavy carts, has reduced the ground to a morass tempered by brickbats. But it is getting on fast. Some of the buildings are complete as to shell and elevation, and others are sufficiently advanced to show their character and proportions; the grounds, open spaces, and water areas are fully defined, and a good idea of the general layout can be obtained. The impression is highly favorable. Enough can be seen to leave no doubt that the exhibition will be a great show, spacious, varied, elegant, full of interest and of amusement as the visitor chooses to take it. London has a surprise in store; nothing on this scale has been seen here before.

The site is well chosen. It lies on the extreme western border of inner London, between Notting Hill and Acton and just to the north of Shepherd's Bush. Here some open fields stretching up to Wormwood-scrubs have somehow escaped the builder. It sounds a long way out, but as a matter of fact the place is remarkably accessible from all quarters, and may almost be said to suffer from a plethora of communications by rail and road. It can be reached by way of the Central London tube, the Hammersmith tube, the Metropolitan railway, the District, the London and South-Western, and, by communication, from the Great Western, the London and North-Western, and other main lines; and hard by the entrance of the exhibition is a great junction and terminus of electric trams and omnibus routes. A preliminary pamphlet informs us that the various methods of transport are capable of conveying 75,000 persons to the spot in the hour, and that seems to be no exaggeration. The main entrance will be next door to the Shepherd's Bush terminus of the Central tube, between that and the Uxbridge Road station of the West London railway; but the grounds lie a little way up Wood lane and are reached from the main entrance by passing through a series of halls and galleries. It will not be necessary, however, to go that way, as the Hammersmith and City railway and the Central London will have new stations, by which visitors will be deposited at the grounds direct.

The area occupied is 140 acres in extent and of an irregular ovoid shape, bulging in the middle and tapering at one end, but rounded at the other. Any attempt to describe or even name all the buildings without a plan would be merely confusing; but it is, perhaps, possible to give an idea of the general arrangement and of some of the more important details.

The ground is dead flat with no natural

features at all, so that everything must be supplied by art; and, though this deprives the designer of any assistance from nature, it gives him a free hand in laying out his space in the most convenient and effective way. Mr. Kiralfy, whose name is a guarantee for large and original ideas, has taken full advantage of the opportunity, and has succeeded in filling out a plan, broad and simple in outline, with great variety and richness of detail. The result is that a visitor with any sense of locality at all will be able to find his way about with exceptional ease and certainty among an inexhaustible series of sights and distractions. The several parts of the exhibition are grouped about a large square open space in the very middle of the arena. This is the Concert Garden, which will be the great central resort. It is laid out with flower gardens and ornamental water, and has a sunken bandstand in the centre. Each of the four sides is occupied by a large ornamental building devoted to amusement or refreshment. The Franco-British Pavilion on one side will be a French restaurant; it is faced on the opposite side by the Garden Club, an enclosure and club house open to ladies and gentlemen at a subscription of two and three guineas respectively; Lord Jersey is president of the club. Another restaurant occupies the third side, and facing it is an ornamental building with a square tower and pillared wings or arcades. It is suggested that this will form a convenient and easily-found rendezvous. In the corners between these main buildings are a number of smaller ones, including a Royal Pavilion and a Pavilion Louis XV.

Before we proceed any further a word must be said about the architecture. It is, briefly, exhibition architecture, which may be said to have become an established style. It is the freest of all styles, for it includes any others or all others or any varieties of them, besides a great many which are found nowhere else. An exhibition is an opportunity for architects to give a free rein to their fancy. The result has a certain character or, perhaps, want of character; it wears a fantastic air of frivolity and short-lived butterfly existence, very bright and gay while it lasts, but sorry, bedraggled and sad when summer is over. At the Franco-British exhibition this customary license is exercised to the full. There are a great number of buildings, some quite plain, but the majority highly decorative; and, though they all have the common mark of the butterfly, they show much variety. This is largely due to the French element, which has devoted great activity and resource to the buildings for which it is responsible. London has never seen anything like the variety and profusion of the display. The architect-in-chief of the French section is M. Guirard de Montarnal, and among his colleagues are M. Roger Bouvard, who has designed, among other things, the Pavilion of the City of Paris, which will be mentioned presently; M. Patouillard, who has designed the main entrance in Uxbridge road; M. Toudoire, architecte de la Cie, P.L.M.; and M. Charles Lefebvre, who is in charge of the French colonial buildings. Of English architects the only one whose name is obtainable on inquiry is Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A., who has done some consultative work; but it is understood that Mr. Kiralfy himself and his sons are responsible for a large part of the designing both in general and in detail. It is due also to his planning that all the buildings, whatever their degrees of merit, show to advantage, because they have plenty of space about them, or a good offing, as one might say. They are nowhere hemmed in or huddled together, but are set about spacious courts in which an excellent proportion is maintained between the ground space and the height of the elevations. Order, variety, and

proportion are all secured. The prevailing color is pure white and the effect at night will be extremely brilliant and fairylike. The materials used throughout in construction are slabs of concrete and breeze, or cement and breeze, set in iron or steel frames.

Of individual buildings it is only possible to mention a few. Those which will probably excite the most general admiration are the buildings enclosing what is called the Court of Honor, which lies at the south end of the grounds near the new tube railway stations. The architecture is Indian and its light and delicate character suits the white and slight material particularly well. The court is a spacious rectangle occupied by a sheet of water, with a broad promenade round three sides. The water will be continually pumped over a flight of steps forming a cascade at one end of the court, where the Congress Hall stands. This court will be lit at night by 16,000 electric lamps, and will be extremely beautiful. An interesting building of a different character is the Pavilion of the Municipality of Paris, which stands in the Court of Progress. It is not large, but the architect, M. Bouvard, has utilized three sides of it to reproduce some famous pieces of Parisian architecture. The front will represent the facade of the Hotel de Ville, and the two sides will be reproductions of the historical Hotel Carnavalet and the Arc de Nazareth. Another small building of interest is a complete Tudor house from Ipswich, which will be furnished throughout in contemporary style. The most curious and fantastic buildings are those devoted to various departments of art, decorative, applied, women's, music, and so on. Some of them are more curious than beautiful, but they lend variety to the scene.

To return to the general plan, the arrangement of the principal departments can be best indicated by taking the Concert Garden for a starting point. On the western side lies the Machinery Section; on the eastern, the great stadium; to the south, an extensive area where the art sections are housed, and beyond it the Court of Honor, already mentioned, flanked by halls for British and French industries; lastly, on the northern side one comes to sundry amusements, beyond which lies a large space in which are the buildings of the British and French over-sea dominions, arranged in a semi-circle. These are the principal divisions, but they are filled in by a multitude of details. The machinery section is the largest of the serious portions of the exhibition. It occupies three large halls ranged on three sides of an open space covering eight acres and called the Court of Progress. The side halls are 600 feet long by 200 feet wide and the total space available for machinery is 300,000 square feet. The only information obtainable at present is that shipbuilding and marine engineering will be fully represented; all the great Sheffield firms as well as Tyneside and Clydeside will exhibit. Sir William White and Dr. Elgar are the heads of this department. There will also be a good display of textile machinery and machine tools in motion. The court round which the machinery halls are ranged also contains the Pavilion of the City of Paris, already mentioned, and opposite it, on a space offered to the London county council, but refused, a pavilion erected by M. Andre Delieux, in which will be shown the work of the art-craftsmen of France. This ought to be a beautiful and interesting display. Corresponding with these two buildings, but further back in the same court, are two pavilions erected by the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways. The open space of the Court of Progress is being laid out by French gardeners under M. Vacherot, director of horticulture to the City of Paris, and it is already planted with rows of small, elaborately trained

fruit trees. French horticulture and viticulture will be a prominent and novel feature of the exhibition.

Passing back from the Court of Progress across the Concert Garden, one finds on the opposite side the great stadium, where the Olympic games will be held. It really is great. It is oval shaped with straight sides. The arena is turfed, with a water basin down one side for aquatic sports. Outside the arena a broad cinder track for foot races runs all round, and outside that again a broader track with banked ends for cycle and motor races. The seats for spectators rise in tiers round the entire arena, every part of which is visible from every seat. The seats are roofed over down the two sides of the stadium, but open to the sky at both ends. The proportions are Roman. The width of the stadium is that of the Circus Maximus, the running track is one-third of a mile in length, the water basin is over 100 yards long, the arena inside the tracks is 235 yards long, and the seats will accommodate 70,000 spectators. There is said to be room altogether for 150,000 spectators, and a bird's eye view does not suggest any doubt of the statement. The great stadium built at Athens for the Olympic games could be set down inside the tracks. Motor-cars will be able to run up to 60 miles an hour. Here most of the Olympic contests will be decided, but a good many of the events, including the 25 miles "Marathon" race, golf matches, lawn tennis, polo, racquets, tennis, motor-boats, rowing, shooting, and skating will take place elsewhere. In the stadium there will be athletics of all kinds, archery, fencing (in an adjoining ground), gymnastics, and, in October, lacrosse, hockey, and football. In connection with this branch of the exhibition is a club, the Imperial Sports Club, which is very handsomely housed near the stadium. Lord Desborough, who is chairman of the Olympic Association, is president of the club.

So far we have taken the Concert Garden in the centre, with the Court of Progress on one side and the stadium on the other. Proceeding north from the Concert Garden, one comes to some amusements and then to the colonial sections. The amusements must be left for the present, with a bare mention of the flip-flop, which is the principal novelty. Two gigantic iron arms, 150 feet long, lie extended in opposite directions, fixed at the base, free at the extremities, to each of which a hanging car is attached. These are slowly raised in the air as each arm rises to a vertical position, when they cross and are lowered again; thus each car describes a semi-circle in the air, rising to a height of 150 feet. Close to this singular contrivance is the Canadian hall, which will be very large, but is at present in the early stage of iron framework. The Dominion is prepared to spend £100,000 and may be relied on to do its share handsomely. New Zealand is housed just opposite, and a little further on Australia occupies a large space with a very fine hall which is now well advanced. Then there is Ceylon and India, with quite distinctive Mahomedan architecture, followed by Crown Colonies. Out here, too, an Irish village with a round tower is being built. These buildings are arranged on one side of a crescent with the French colonies opposite; the latter include Indo-China, Algiers, Tunis, and West Africa, and present fresh architectural features of their own.

So much for the northern end. There remains the southern end, on the far side of the Concert Garden in the opposite direction. First comes the Court of Arts, which is the largest of all the courts and contains eight separate halls.

It must occupy quite 20 acres. At one end is the Fine Arts Palace, at the other the Palace of Decorative Art, and between them the French

and British applied arts, women's work, and music. There are also sundry restaurants and the like. Beyond this magnificent court is the smaller, but more beautiful, Court of Honor already described. The halls flanking it on each side are devoted to the exhibition of industries, about which little information is as yet available, except that the British side will show chiefly textiles and chemical products. The cotton and linen display will be very good, as many of the leading Lancashire and Belfast houses have secured space. But details must be left for the present. Adjoining these halls are three others, one for educational exhibits, another for pure science, and the third for various industries.

It is hoped that this general sketch, which no more than an outline, will convey some idea of the extent of the exhibition and its wealth of charm and interest. The honorary president is the Duke of Argyll, the president is Lord Derby, and among the vice-presidents are the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Avebury, Lord Rothschild, and Lord Strathcona. Of the executive committee Lord Selby is chairman and Lord Blyth vice-chairman; Lord Welby presides over the finance committee, with Gustave Chevillard for his colleague; Lord Blyth and Sir John A. Cockburn are the heads of the organizing committee; and Mr. Imre Kiralfy is commissioner-general. The chairman of the group committees are all gentlemen of the highest standing in their own departments; and Lady Jersey and the Duchess of Sutherland are at the head of the Women's Work section. The project, which was originally brought forward more than two years ago by the French Chamber of Commerce in London, was formally adopted in July, 1906, at a Mansion House meeting. It has secured the approval of the King, the official favor of some of his ministers, and the active support of the French government through the Comité Français des Expositions a l'Etranger. Its principal object is to promote the commercial and social intercourse of the two countries. The profits, in accordance with a resolution passed when the scheme was adopted, will be devoted to some public purpose.

AN ENGLISH JEW'S FORTUNE

Just over half a million—of which £450,000 is net personality has been left by the late Mr. Harris Lebus, of South Hampstead. Mr. Lebus, who was a cabinet maker and a director of various limited companies, began business life in his father's little cabinet making shop at Welleclose square, in the East End. Here he was accustomed to wheel out his father's work in a little barrow.

At the time of his death Mr. Lebus was the largest wholesale furniture maker in the kingdom, his Tottenham works employing more than 3,000 hands. There are also large showrooms and offices in Tabernacle street. Mr. Lebus was mainly responsible for the vogue which "fumed oak" obtained some years ago. He was born in Hull, and was fond of saying that he was "proud to be an English Jew." He was fifty-five years of age.

"Where have you

CONCERNING MUSIC AND THE STAGE

If the object of the stage is to amuse, "Brewster's Millions" must be regarded as fulfilling all requirements. It is amusing, not so much as "Our American Cousin," which it is to be hoped Mr. Sothern will some day present to a Victoria audience so that the younger generation of theatre-goers may be able to see what their fathers and mothers used to laugh at, or even so much as "Charlie's Aunt," and divers and sundry other things that might be mentioned. It differs from many funny plays because the amusement depends upon the grotesqueness of the situations rather than upon the wit or humor of the dialogue. No one in the play says anything that is really funny of itself; the laughable remarks, and they are many, are laughter-producing because of the connection in which they are said. Neither does very much depend upon the skill either of the leading man or any of his support. It is the central conception of the play that is funny, for the story was just as amusing in the book as it is in dramatized form. None of the roles call for any great dramatic talent. One can only try to guess what sort of an actor Mr. Robert Ober, who took the leading part, is, that is, how he would score in a play where more depended upon the actor than upon the plot. The leading lady, Miss Jane Mathis, has an attractive manner and is very pleasing without being particularly strong. But here again, criticism must be qualified by the statement that what she said or did make very little difference because everything centred in the question as to how Brewster would get rid of his million. But after all, what is the use of criticizing such a play. It was admirably staged, that is in the only place that called for scenic effects, the yacht scene being about the best thing of the kind ever put upon the boards of a Victoria theatre. The play amused the audience and left no bad taste in the mouth.

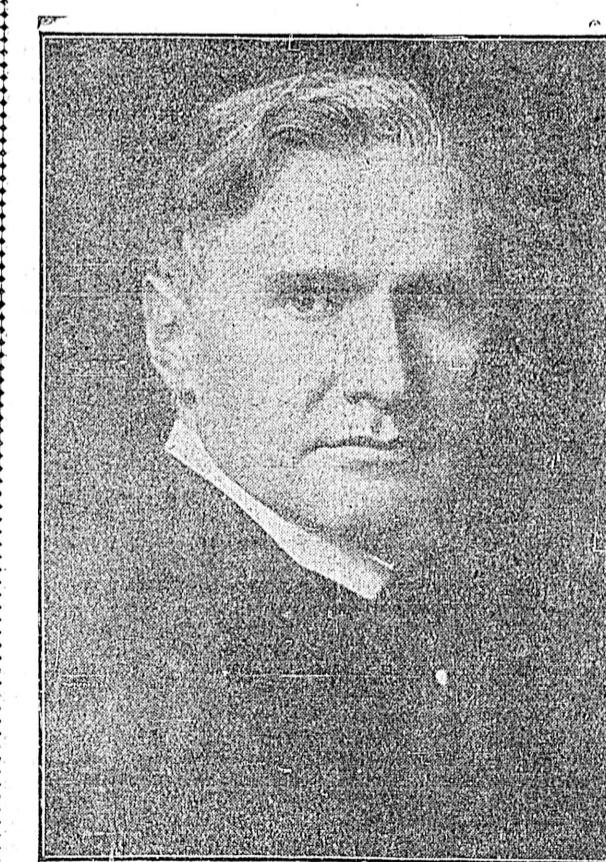
Cupid at Vassar.

The two characters of Wanda and Amos in the new musical college girl play, "Cupid at Vassar," are admirably drawn. Amos is in love with Kate Wanda's sister. Wanda is in love with Kate's lover, John Willett. In order to poison John's mind and to wean away Kate, the two plot together, the one to win John and the other to win Kate. They do not fall into the plans of the other two excellently well and form the counterplot that is necessary to any well regulated play. How far they succeed and to what extremities they are forced to go to try to win their ends will be seen when the play comes to the Victoria theatre next Tuesday. Florence Gray plays the part of Kate, the he shuns against whom they are plotting. She is as clean cut as her sister—underhanded and tricky. Her lover—who is one of those open and above-board fellows we all delight to meet, and, between the two, the plotters have a hard time of it.

The District Leader.

Those of the music loving, whose taste has not been warped by the inanity and vulgarity of the so-called musical-comedy, will welcome the appearance here at the Victoria theatre, next Friday and Saturday, of "The District Leader," a musical play with a reason.

"The District Leader" not only answers all the requirements of legitimate comedy drama, coupled with tuneful, pleasing, fluent melodies, but it has set a pace in this direction that is at least a full season in advance of anything yet offered. It is built along lines heretofore untouched by musical comedy authors, and for this reason has touched a spot that has been yearning for something out of the ordinary.



WALTER DAMROSCH

who, with his famous orchestra, will be here shortly.

Its story is different, and its action is different, and its comedy different from all others. There is a serious scene and then there is a legitimate laugh. Then there are more pathetic scenes, and then more laughs.

The cast is from both an acting and singing standpoint far superior in every respect to that of any musical attraction offered this season.

The production, scenically and electrically, is complete in every detail, having been laid out with a lavish hand, while the costuming is one grand array of gorgeousness. The chorus is

from both a vocal and beauty standpoint the greatest ever seen with any attraction. The book, music and lyrics are from the prolific pen of Mr. Joseph E. Howard.

The Damrosch Concert.

When the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Walter Damrosch, is heard here at the Victoria theatre, June 1, local music lovers will have an opportunity of hearing one of the most famous musical organizations in the country. With a quota of musicians unequalled in individual qualifications as well as in discipline and training, the attraction may rightly be considered one far out of the ordinary. Mr. Damrosch has ever been a stickler for the best in music, contending that compositions of the highest grade merit with public appreciation just as readily as those of a tawdry "popular" character. "A conductor makes a great mistake if he underrates the musical intelligence of the public," he is quoted as saying in a recent interview. "It is my experience that an astonishing preference exists for music that is really good. The largest audiences that I have had this season have been those on Wagner nights, and the greatest enthusiasm has been aroused by the most exciting numbers."

St. John's Concert.

The concert given in the new hall of St. John's Church on Herald street demonstrated that the energy of the

Ilia Grylls, a recent comer to Victoria, was heard for the first time in public here. She sang a group of two exquisite songs by Landon Ronald, "Lovely Night" and "Memory." Miss Grylls sings charmingly. Her phrasing is good and her higher notes especially are very sweet. She sustains her tones beautifully. Miss Grylls made an excellent impression and responded to an hearty encore by singing a very dainty little gem. The other artists are well known in Vancouver and it is almost superfluous to say anything about them. Mrs. Roberson, to whose efforts much of the success of the concert was due, exhibited her high skill as a pianist in Brahms's Sonata for the violin and piano and in Rachmaninoff's "Prelude" as well as in her accompaniments. Mrs. Roberson's interpretation of a composer's thought is singularly effective. She always plays with brilliancy and force. Her piano forte solo was very warmly applauded and the audience insisted upon another number, which she gave. It was one of those little musical cancoes in the rendition of which she always excels. Miss Winifred Lagrin was given a reception that must have been very gratifying to her. She gave a group of two songs, "Sans Toi" by d'Ardoe, and "In Gauden" by Hawley. The first of these calls for strong dramatic treatment and its rendition was very heartily approved by the audience. The second is a rather quaint composition calling for a tinge of sadness in the

ment upon it as to say that it is without exception the finest natural tenor voice yet heard in British Columbia—a voice which with educative development will become one of the greatest in the world.

Sig. Cecotti possesses the temperament of a musical genius. His voice thrills his auditors and creates an enthusiasm that is at once spontaneous and the highest tribute to natural artistic excellence. In the forthcoming concert the great tenor will be supported by Sig. Claudia, violinist, an enthusiastic compatriot, and by Miss Winifred Lagrin, soprano, who will contribute two solo numbers. Mr. E. Howard Russell, B.A., it is understood, is to preside at the piano. Mall orchestra are already being received in anticipation of the opening of the reserve plan at M. W. Waltz & Co.'s on Tuesday morning. Seats on this occasion are placed at the popular one dollar scale, and music lovers may count upon hearing at this figure an artist who very shortly will command from five dollars upward.

Kubelik's Art.

When Kubelik played in the Victoria theatre, the Colonist ventured to describe his work as remarkable briefly for his wonderful technique. To this considerable exception was taken by some readers, some of them even going so far as to say it was a piece of impertinence for a paper printed in this part of the world to express an opinion upon the merits of an artist or

"Pagliacci," "Rigoletto," "Tannhauser," "Tosca" and "La Traviata."

The complete list of artists so far engaged reads as follows:

Sopranos: Nellie Melba, Luisa Tetrazzini, Emmy Destinn, Ellen Gulbranson, Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Edith Walker, Jennie Osborn-Hannah, Lina Cavalieri, Mme. Gillibert-Lejeune, Frau Knipfer-Egli, Lalla Miranda, Fely Dreyne, Borghilda Brynn, Caroline Hatchard, Frau Rusche-Endorf, Leonora Sparkes, Mme. Severina, Mezzo-sopranos and contraltos: Louise Kirby-Luna, Maria Gay, Maud Santley, Edna Thornton, Florence Wickham, Phyllis Archibald, Dilys Jones.

Tenors: Alessandro Bonci, Giovanni Zenatello, Heinrich Knotz, Karl Jorn, John McCormack, Walter Hyde and MM. Zucchi, Nletin Cornelius, Henke Baritones and bassos: Mario Sammarco, Antonio Scotti, Anton Van Rooy, Armand Crabbe, Charles Giliberti, Putnam Griswold, Paul Knupfer, Marcel Journet, Clarence Whitehill, Karl Mang and MM. Scandiani, Giani-Gallietti, Zador, Navarini, Marcoux, Gels, Radford.

Conductors: Hans Richter, Cleofonte Campanini, Percy Pitt and Panizza.

The New Grand.

Robert Henry Hodge and company, the headliners on next week's bill at the New Grand are said to have in "The Troubles of Bill Blithers, Bachelor," one of the best comedy sketches that have been seen on this circuit for some time. Hodge is a clever character actor and a born comedian. His support is good and there is not a dull moment in the act. The Doric Four will be heard in a vocal act that includes quartettes and solos of a high order. Each member of the team has a well trained voice and they are happy in their selection of songs. This act promises to be one of the features of the programme. Harry Holman, the merry minstrel comedian, has deserted burnt cork but is just as clever in his "polite" comedy as he was in black face. He has a new line of songs and a monologue that contains a laugh at every period. Canard, "The Man on Time," has a novelty aerial contortion act that goes with a swing. The three merry Bell Boys have a good singing, dancing and musical act. Thos. J. Price will sing the illustrated song "Dreaming." New moving pictures are entitled "Galaxy Fluid" and "Comedy of Errors," and the orchestra will play as overture a Cavatina of Raff with violin solos.

Pantages Theatre.

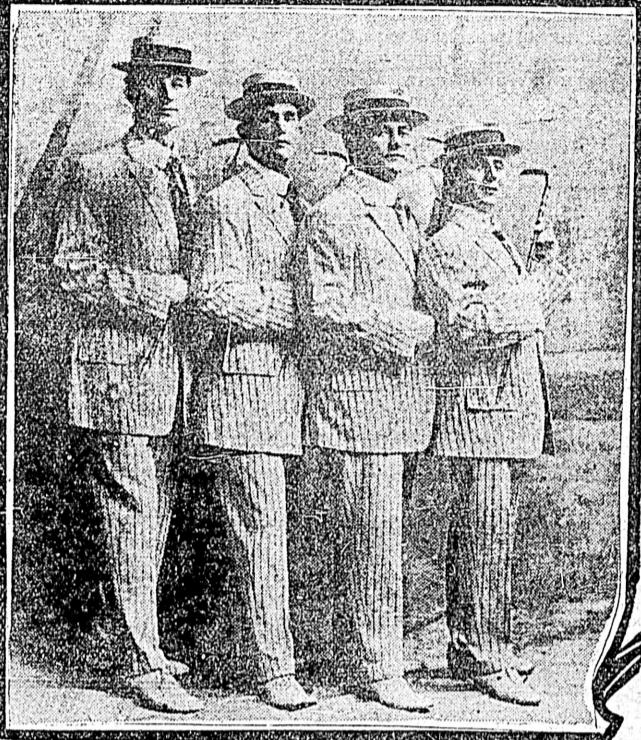
The new bill which opens at the Pantages theatre Monday afternoon is one that is sure to meet with the approval of the patrons of this house. Heading the list is the great Kinsner, European equilibrist and balancer, who performs some remarkable feats in balancing. H. Guy Roblens and the Misses Payne introduce mirror and eccentric dancing interspersed with

composers. Strauss, Schubert, Verdi, Chopin—all the old concert favorites serve as a splendid foil for the wild, weird and expressive airs in which the Russian peasants have poured out their pent-up feelings for centuries. We have been treated to Russian operas, and now we are clamoring for the songs of the peasants, sung in the original text and music.

Perhaps no other nation in the world has been driven to music, as it were, in the way that the Russian

by Verstovsky, Seroff, Blaramberg; even Tschalowsky is full of echoes of the popular melodies.

The best known, and, in fact, the only recognized concert interpreter of Russian folk songs in America at present is Mr. Albert Gregorovich Janpolski, who is a native of Kiev, Russia. Mr. Janpolski was the first to introduce in the symphony concert in this country the famous arias of the older and modern Russian composers, and the quaint, weird songs



"The Doric Four" at the New Grand

of the peasants in their original tongue. Whether the folk songs are down on his programme or not, Mr. Janpolski is always called upon by his audience to favor them with at least one of these remarkably rich melodies.

Pupils' Rehearsal.

The following is the programme of the sixteenth annual students' recital by the pupils of Prof. E. G. Wickens and his children's orchestra:

Part I.

Selection—"Maritana" Wallace Little Children's Orchestra.
Cornet solo—"Dream of Love" Millar Master Henry Mittelstadt.
Little children's trio—"Sous Le Balcon" Weurth 1st violin, Miss Augusta Mittelstadt; piano, Miss Ima Gordon; cello, Master Willie Mittelstadt.
Song—"Il Bacio" Arditi Miss Emma Sehl.

Violin solo—"Selection from Il Trovatore" Singleo String accompaniment by Prof. E. G. Wickens.

Miss Audrey Davies.

Song—"Queen of the Earth" Pinsuti Mr. J. H. Griffiths.

Violin solo—"Military Concerto" Leonard Mr. Victor Levy.

Part II.

Selection—"Rosamond" Schubert Little Children's Orchestra.
Cello solo—"Fantasia Caprice, Op. 11" Vieuxtemps (Andante and Finale) Mr. Gordon Edwards.

Song—"Because" Guy d'Hardelot Miss Emma Sehl.

Little Children's Trio—"Gipsy Rondo" Haydn 1st violin, Miss Augusta Mittelstadt; piano, Miss Ima Gordon; cello, Master Willie Mittelstadt.

Song—"My Dream of You" Rodney Mr. J. H. Griffiths.

Viola solo—"Legend" Carl Bohm Transcribed by Prof. E. G. Wickens, Mr. Gustav Mittelstadt.

Selection—"Hiawatha" Niel Moret Little Children's Orchestra.

"God Save the King."

Notes.

The management of the Metropolitan Opera house has secured the American rights for Bruneau's "L'Attaque du Moulin."

Alexandre Gullmant, the French organist and composer, has been elected president of the Society of Com-



The Fan Song in "The District Leader," at the Victoria Theatre, Friday and Saturday Nights

such distinction. Since he was in this city he has played in all the leading cities of the United States, and it may be of a little interest to some Victorians that the quality, which the Colonist regarded as his chief claim to fame, is what seems to have impressed critics everywhere, although some of them went so far as to condemn him roundly for an absence of sympathy and breadth of treatment. He played his farewell engagement in New York about ten days ago, assisted by Damrosch's orchestra. Musical America intimates that the audience was not specially attracted by his classical selections, but adds that "his phenomenal technical dexterity made his usual impression," and worked the audience up to a high pitch of excitement.

Cecotti's Concert.

Sig. Cecotti, the Italian tenor, will be heard in concert for the first and perhaps only time in Victoria, at the Institute hall next Thursday evening. On Friday he leaves on a short concert tour, supported by Mr. Francis Armstrong, violinist, and other talent, several concerts being given in the cities of the Sound, where Sig. Pietro Marlow (last season's concert master for the Henry W. Savage Grand Opera Co.) writes that there is a keen desire to hear him, on the part of the musical elect. Immediately upon the completion of this short tour, Sig. Cecotti proceeds to New York, where arrangements are being made for the most severe trials of his voice, preliminary to his probable engagement as principal tenor at Hammerstein's Manhattan opera house, the proprietor of which has spent much time and many thousands of dollars in his search for a tenor capable of giving battle to Caruso for the highest honors of opera. This tenor, it is the opinion of Manager Gibbons, Cecotti will prove to be, and the arrangement of Thursday night's concert is largely a matter of pride with the local impresario, as he is anxious to let the musical public of his home city learn for themselves how great a treasure he has unexpectedly added to his list of artists. Had he not been already under contract to conduct the round-the-world tour next season of the Madame Sobrino-Herbert Williams company, and the Madame Albani company, Mr. Gibbons declares that he would, forthwith, abandon all other business and devote his entire time to exploitation of the eminent new tenor.

Those who have heard Sig. Cecotti sing, since his arrival in Victoria, are unanimous in their praise of the trifling quality and magnificent power of his voice. It is uncommonly sweet, used with intuitive charm and much dramatic fervor characteristic of the Italian school, while there seems to be no limit to its capacity, without straining, at the highest of its fortunate possessor. The conductors of the Arion club and of the Victoria Musical society go so far in passing judgment

singing. Bob Zeme, comedian and monologist; Miss Winifred Stewart, the phenomenal baritone, and Genan and Spencer, singers and dancers, are other artists of reputation and ability who are on the programme. Harry De Verra will sing the picture melody "Miss Killarney," and the Panorama reproduces the latest motion pictures.

Empress Theatre.

Tomorrow evening will witness the opening of Victoria's latest attraction, the Empress Theatre. Equipped with all the latest improved apparatus and with seating capacity of 300, this will be one of the finest moving picture show houses on the coast. The policy of this house will be to always present clean, high-grade pictures and to cater especially to the ladies and children. The entire programme will be changed every Monday and Thursday, with matinees at reduced rates for children on Wednesday and Saturday. The services of a talented vocalist have been secured and the illustrated songs will be one of the most attractive features of the programme.

The opening bill is a very attractive one, including "All Baba and the Forty Thieves," "A Trip to the Moon" and "Tulips," and consisting of over 200 feet of beautiful hand-colored film. This is one of the greatest treats ever offered here.

Arcade Theatre.

Splendid crowds attended the Yates Street house during the past week, where the "Views of London" were the feature of the programme. For the coming week one of the usual excellent musicals has been provided. Five pictures and two songs are to be presented and they will prove to be one of the best treats ever offered. The children's matinee, Saturday afternoon, will be one of the chief features of the week.

Russian Folk Songs.

Musical programmes of today bristle with the names of Russian

there is a song to tell her neighbors the cause of her happiness. There are songs for boys and for girls, songs for the men and the women working in the fields, for wedding feasts, for burlas, for flirting and for pieti. Some of these songs have formed the basis upon which the Russian school of music has been built. It is these peasants' songs which have colored the modern Russian composition with beautiful melody, which has breathed into it the poesy of hoar antiquity, the fresh breath of the fields and forests, the sweetness of simple and shiny feeling."

It is to America that credit should be given for the awakened interest shown by native Russians in their own folk songs and in adapting them to concert work. In fact, Americans are responsible for the scientific study of Russian folk songs and the publication of many of them in book form. Eugenie Linoff, secretary to the musical commission of the Imperial Society of Natural Philosophy, etc., has collected and published a book of peasant songs of Great Russia. The idea of collecting them came to her while she was singing in this country not long ago. "The inquisitive American demanded original songs as sung by the people, and they kept asking whether we sang genuine folk songs," she explains in her book. "In replying in the affirmative, I was troubled by the doubt whether I had a right to give an unqualified affirmative, although the songs were sung according to the best existing conditions. And I determined then and there on returning to Russia to devote my time and energy to the study and collection of folk songs."

In Russia it is a well known fact that all composers turn to the one common source for their material—the music of the people. It is the main element in the work of Glinka, creator of the Russian national opera, and it has given inspiration and motives to Dargomyski, Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakoff. The folk song influence is also felt in the compositions

of Musorgsky, succeeding Georges Pierref, who died recently. * * * The "Friars' Society" of New York is endeavoring to get Mme. Patti to come to that city and sing at their festival to be given on May 14. She is to be offered \$1,000 for a single appearance.

HARRY HOLMAN

At New Grand

Gleanings From the Exchange Table

BRITISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

Report of an Interesting Speech by Mr. Asquith.

PEAKING at the complimentary dinner to Lord Swathling at the Hotel Cecil by the City of London United Liberal Association the evening of April 1, Mr. Asquith, who was received with loud cheers, and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," said, after a few preliminary observations: "Lord Swathling has referred, in a speech which I may venture to say was a model to all of us of good taste and good feeling, to what, from our point of view, were the balycon days—they seem now almost buried in the mists of the past—when the City of London returned, election after election, four Liberal members to the House of Commons. It must have changed since then, and I suppose that it is now almost as difficult for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as for a man to be, or at any rate to continue to be, a Liberal in the City of London. (Laughter). But Lord Swathling has shown us by his long and distinguished career that difficult as that task may be, it is not impossible. (Cheers). He is one of those men who have proved that sincerity of conviction and constancy of courage can be impervious even to the wavering and adulterating influence of the atmosphere and environment in which you are compelled to spend your daily life. After a further complimentary reference to Lord Swathling, Mr. Asquith proceeded: I am quite sure that we shall all feel that at this moment every member of the government and of the Liberal party must have his thoughts directed with affection and solicitude to our much loved leader and chief. (Cheers). I am glad to say that during the last two days he has been allowed a larger measure of comfort than for some time past, and I speak in the presence of many of my friends and colleagues in the House of Commons when I express your feeling, as well as my own, that we miss him every day. He is missed by all of us, missed not least by those whose fortune it has been, as it has been mine, for years past, to stand very close to his side. But it is some encouragement to us in our daily task to know that if he is compelled to be absent from the field he is following with unabated sympathy those who are carrying on the fight. (Cheers). Fighting Times.

For these are fighting times, and I speak with full assurance, and with some experience, when I say that I have never known the Liberal party in the House of Commons or out of it in better fighting trim. (Loud cheers). We have had, as every great majority must have, two or three electoral reverses; but which of us is there in this room who would not rather lose 50 seats than achieve such a victory as was won the other day across the river? (Loud cheers). Yes, the Liberal party is in good fighting trim, because it is conscious that it is engaged in causes that are worth fighting for (hear, hear)—causes in which it would be far better to risk defeat than to abandon or to decline the combat. I will not follow my hon. and learned friend in the admirable review which he has given of the different parts of the political field. I will only say, in reference to that special department with which it is my good fortune to be more particularly concerned, that during the last two and a half years I have been engaged to the best of my ability in fulfilling on your behalf the pledges which you and I gave to the country at the general election in 1906. (Hear, hear). We protested against the inflated expenditure of the late government. That expenditure—easy to increase, very difficult when it has been raised to a certain level to bring down—we are sensibly abating, with relief to taxation and without any diminution, I believe with a real increase, in the efficiency of all the services of the state. Above all, it is my constant endeavor—an endeavor which I am glad to say has already produced some result—to reduce the colossal liabilities of the nation. (Cheers). There have been no years in our financial history in which such a steady and such an effective effort has been made to bring down the level of our national debt. That is not a showy policy. It does not appeal at the moment to the man in the street. The elector who wants relief from the taxation from which he suffers is apt at the moment to grumble at it; but it is the first condition of sound finance and honest administration. (Hear, hear).

The Licensing Bill.

Let me take another illustration—one which has already been referred to by Mr. Isaac—from a totally different branch of politics; but again I choose it because, for the time being, it is a matter with which I am myself personally and intimately concerned—I refer to the Licensing bill. Gentlemen, that bill has, as I explained when I introduced it to the House of Commons, two main and governing objects. What are they? The first is to reduce compulsorily and uniformly, and within a reasonable space of time, what everybody admits to be the excessive and over-multiplied facilities for the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor. Its second object—an object intimately connected with and, in my opinion, no whit less important than the first—is to recover for the state—giving to the interests and expectations which have been allowed to grow up, most unfortunately, such consideration as they are equitably entitled to receive—to recover for the state complete control and dominion over a socially dangerous monopoly. (Cheers). We are quite ready, as my hon. learned friend has said—I announced our readiness when I introduced the bill—to discuss details. We are quite willing to make any alterations which are consistent with the governing objects and loyal to the animating spirit of our legislation. (Hear, hear). But what is the opposition with which we are confronted? It is an opposition not conducted on those lines. It has taken the form—I believe you will agree with me when I say so of a bold and uncompromising claim by a particular interest to defy the interests of the community at large. We accept that challenge. (Cheers).

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Taft remains in the lead of the other candidates for the Republican nomination for the presidency, the present situation, as revealed in the history of the world. (Cheers). I will only say it is a great encouragement to those of us engaged in this which, I agree, is an arduous struggle—a struggle as to the issue of which I have never myself entertained a moment's doubt. (Hear, hear)—it is a great encouragement to have your sympathy and support, and to feel that in this as in all other measures of progressive reform we have behind us the example and the life-work of such men as the guest of this evening. (Cheers).

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Taft remains in the lead of the other candidates for the Republican nomination for the presidency, the present situation, as revealed in the history of the world. (Cheers). I will only say it is a great encouragement to those of us engaged in this which, I agree, is an arduous struggle—a struggle as to the issue of which I have never myself entertained a moment's doubt. (Hear, hear)—it is a great encouragement to have your sympathy and support, and to feel that in this as in all other measures of progressive reform we have behind us the example and the life-work of such men as the guest of this evening. (Cheers).

And now, just as he appears to be running along so confidently, a dark horse appears in the shape of another Old man, to wit, Senator Foraker. Not only is the horse dark,

but so is his rider, who is the American negro. The senator has made a bold bid for the support of the millions of negro voters in the United States, and though complete success in making himself the candidate of the negroes would not necessarily cause the senator to win the nomination for himself, it might easily prevent the nomination of Secretary Taft. Falling that the negroes might fall in behind the Democratic candidate and elect him. Therefore the negro convention, held a few days ago in Philadelphia, which pledged itself to Senator Foraker, is the subject of some anxious thought on the part of the managers of the Taft boom, and of some tremulous hopes on the part of the other candidates, who may hope to make a deal with Foraker for his negro support.

Any such hope on the part of Secretary Taft is vain, for the negro sentiment in the United States traditionally Republican, is now fiercely hostile to President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. The reason for the animosity of the blacks is found in the Brownsville affair. A Texas town was "shot up" by some members of a negro regiment, and failing to find the guilty individuals, a whole company was dismissed the service by the president. Naturally, the innocent negroes were indignant, and men of their color in all parts of the United States declared that they had not received fair play. In Congress Senator Foraker championed the disgraced soldiers; and ever since he has been kindly regarded by the negroes, while Secretary Taft, who defended the president's drastic action, has been as cordially detested.

But lying deeper than the irritation caused by the dismissal of a company of negro soldiers is a soreness on the part of the negroes caused by their treatment by the Republican party. They feel that they have been used as cat-saws by the party, and that, counting on their gratitude to the political descendants of the Abolitionists, the Republicans have oftened them injustice and contumely. They have been given the ballot, but unless their votes are to be used against the Democrats, they are intimidated or tricked into virtual disfranchisement. For example, the Virginian Republican convention last week would not allow a single negro to become a member. The negroes now declare that the Republican party has no right to suppose that they must forever cleave to that party; and in this declaration of independence they are supported by the Springfield Republican, which tells the negroes frankly that they will have to vote as negroes first, and as partisans second, if they wish to be emancipated.

Time is Relative.

Frank Leigh, who is a very eloquent speaker and a great orator,—I mean by that a man who had put into a very small compass 5,000 facts about Canada. Yesterday he managed to do better, taking his listeners in twenty-five minutes over a period extending from Thebes to the opening of the Hudson's Bay route without any apparent infatuation that they were equidistant from the present.

Time, he said, is a relative term.

When you stand before the Colossus at Thebes or the Acropolis at Athens you realize that time was ancient.

Coming to England where England was old enough to be measured by the millennium, it was the same.

Crassing to Canada, where time in the older provinces was measured by centuries, you realized that time was a relative term, while when you came west—to this big, buoyant, boundless west, time was also relative, and the span of a generation was as the span of a century farther east. So whether they regarded the ages of Egypt, the cycles of Europe, the centuries of Canada, or a generation in the west, time was found to be a relative term, and it might be interesting to measure the span of a generation as it related to the past of Canada, to look back and perhaps look forward for a generation and see yesterday, today and tomorrow of the Dominion.

A generation ago there was no

blue-province Dominion, no Greater Britain, no British spirit as it is understood now, indeed no Canadian spirit.

The Canadian of a generation ago could not project his voice into a telephone or have it flung at him from a gramophone. He could not run into anyone with a bicycle, or be run down by an automobile. (Laughter). He had no typewriter or either the human or machine type. He had to live without breakfast foods (daughter) and was ignorant of germs. No X-ray revealed his inner machinery, and appendicitis had not then been invented. (Laughter).

We accept it as social reformers in what we believe to be the best interests of all classes of the community. We accept it as Liberals, because there is no higher and no deeper principle of our Liberal faith than that the particular interest must give way to the interests of the vast masses of the community. (Hear, hear). I noticed the other day there was held in the very heart of your city a meeting of financial magnates and others, some of whom, I think, might have been much better occupied (daughter and hear, hear), in which this measure was denounced, not so much upon its merits, which were very little discussed, but as being the first step in an organized policy initiated and pursued by the present government—an organized policy of general confiscation and plunder—and language of mine was quoted, language which I used at the hospitable table of the Lord Mayor in the Mansion house, language in which I said, and I adhere to every word of it, that it was no part of the policy of His Majesty's government, or of the Liberal party, to deal harshly with any private interest whatsoever—language of mine was quoted to show that I, in particular, was perhaps, the most deplorable specimen now to be found in the whole political museum of the reprobate and renegade. (Laughter). I had the curiosity this morning to compare what is, after all, the best barometer of political public credit—to compare the prices of those most sensitive of all public securities which commonly go by the name of gilt-edged securities, while the president's drastic action, has been as cordially detested.

But lying deeper than the irritation caused by the dismissal of a company of negro soldiers is a soreness on the part of the negroes caused by their treatment by the Republican party.

They feel that they have been used as cat-saws by the party, and that, counting on their gratitude to the political descendants of the Abolitionists, the Republicans have oftened them injustice and contumely. They have been given the ballot, but unless their votes are to be used against the Democrats, they are intimidated or tricked into virtual disfranchisement. For example, the Virginian Republican convention last week would not allow a single negro to become a member. The negroes now declare that the Republican party has no right to suppose that they must forever cleave to that party; and in this declaration of independence they are supported by the Springfield Republican, which tells the negroes frankly that they will have to vote as negroes first, and as partisans second, if they wish to be emancipated.

Time is Relative.

Frank Leigh, who is a very eloquent speaker and a great orator,—I mean by that a man who had put into a very small compass 5,000 facts about Canada. Yesterday he managed to do better, taking his listeners in twenty-five minutes over a period extending from Thebes to the opening of the Hudson's Bay route without any apparent infatuation that they were equidistant from the present.

Time, he said, is a relative term.

When you stand before the Colossus at Thebes or the Acropolis at Athens you realize that time was ancient.

Coming to England where England was old enough to be measured by the millennium, it was the same.

Crassing to Canada, where time in the older provinces was measured by centuries, you realized that time was a relative term, while when you came west—to this big, buoyant, boundless west, time was also relative, and the span of a generation was as the span of a century farther east. So whether they regarded the ages of Egypt, the cycles of Europe, the centuries of Canada, or a generation in the west, time was found to be a relative term, and it might be interesting to measure the span of a generation as it related to the past of Canada, to look back and perhaps look forward for a generation and see yesterday, today and tomorrow of the Dominion.

A generation ago there was no

blue-province Dominion, no Greater Britain, no British spirit as it is understood now, indeed no Canadian spirit.

The Canadian of a generation ago could not project his voice into a telephone or have it flung at him from a gramophone. He could not run into anyone with a bicycle, or be run down by an automobile. (Laughter). He had no typewriter or either the human or machine type. He had to live without breakfast foods (daughter) and was ignorant of germs. No X-ray revealed his inner machinery, and appendicitis had not then been invented. (Laughter).

Only a Generation Ago.

Electricity was then unhampered, and Niagara Falls were allowed to fall where and how they wished. Cable messages went under the ocean instead of being flashed over the top of the hills beyond. There were no trolley or trolley, no trains to train, and no transportation system as to day. The three and a half million people of Canada, in 1867, were scattered along the rivers and lakes east and west. The few thousands west of Lake Superior were lost in the vast prairies, where the Indian still roamed, carefully watching the progress of naval construction in foreign countries. After a German keel is laid she can remain quiescent for nearly twelve months; at the end of that time her naval constructors will have full knowledge of the design of German battleships, and they may be trusted to go one better, and, thanks to the expedition with which work is done in Britain, have their ships at sea before the German vessels. In the case of France and the United States, our advantage is even more notable, owing to the longer time which is occupied in those countries in shipbuilding.

But it is said that the rate of construction in Germany is going to be greatly accelerated. Those who indulge in such prophecies can know little of the intricate difficulties associated with the construction of such huge men-of-war of colossal power and high speed which have now become the fashion. They should live for a time in Portsmouth and watch the actual and intricate task of building men-of-war. The rate of shipbuilding does not depend solely or mainly upon the rapidity with which the hull is put together. It is a comparatively simple task to organize a dockyard staff so as to complete the shell of a ship at lightning speed, providing all the plates, angle pieces, etc., are prepared in advance. The period occupied in turning out an armoured ship of war depends mainly upon the time taken to make the powerful engines and the numerous boilers, upon the facilities existing for the manufacture of the three or four thousand tons of armor required by each large vessel, but still more upon the rapidity with which the guns and gun mountings—particularly the latter—in the Fortnightly Review.

He pointed out that manning had

spring into existence in the last generation; the immigrant, an unknown factor, had come to these shores

in a recent issue.

And now, just as he appears to be

running along so confidently, a dark

horse appears in the shape of another

Old man, to wit, Senator Foraker.

Not only is the horse dark,

but so is his rider, who is the Ameri-

can negro. The senator has made a

bold bid for the support of the mil-

lions of negro voters in the United

States, and though complete success

in making himself the candidate of

the negroes would not necessarily

cause the senator to win the nomina-

tion for himself, it might easily pre-

vent the nomination of Secretary

Taft. Falling that the negroes might

fall in behind the Democratic candi-

date and elect him. Therefore the

negro convention, held a few days

ago in Philadelphia, which pledged

itself to Senator Foraker, is the sub-

ject of some anxious thought on the

part of the managers of the Taft boom,

and of some tremulous hopes on the

part of the other candidates, who may

hope to make a deal with Foraker for

his negro support.

Any such hope on the part of Secre-

tary Taft is vain, for the negro senti-

ment in the United States tradi-

tionally Republican, is now fier-

ily hostile to President Roosevelt and

Secretary Taft. Falling that the neg-

roes would not fall in behind the Democ-

rat and elect him. Therefore the

negro convention, held a few days

ago in Philadelphia, which pledged

itself to Senator Foraker, is the sub-

ject of some anxious thought on the

part of the managers of the Taft boom,

and of some tremulous hopes on the

part of the other candidates, who may

hope to make a deal with Foraker for

his negro support.

Any such hope on the part of Secre-

tary Taft is vain, for the negro senti-

ment in the United States tradi-

tionally Republican, is now fier-

ily hostile to President Roosevelt and

Secretary Taft. Falling that the neg-

roes would not fall in behind the Democ-

rat and elect him. Therefore the

negro convention, held a few days

ago in Philadelphia, which pledged

itself to Senator Foraker, is the sub-

ject of some anxious thought on the

Joseph Howe

HON. MR. JUSTICE LONGLEY gave a most interesting lecture before the Men's League in the Ethical Schoolroom of the Universalist church, the president of the League, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, being in the chair, says the *Halifax Chronicle*.

Mr. Justice Russell, in introducing the speaker of the evening, referred to the ability of the lecturer, that he had written on the life of Nova Scotia's greatest man which was not to be surpassed and in the speeches and writings of the speaker of the evening we had the real Joseph Howe. The speaker and the subject deserved a large hearing it was a "fit audience though few."

Hon. Mr. Justice Longley was heartily received. He said he had devoted a large part of his life in bringing Joseph Howe to the attention of the people. He had lectured forty times in the Maritime, Upper and Lower Provinces of Canada and in the New England States of the American Union on Howe and had written his biography.

After having many years dealt with the life and message of this remarkable man, he had found that he had not discovered the real Joseph Howe after all. His greater and permanent character he had yet to unfold. He had been dealing with that part of his character which would not live long as compared with the greater Joseph Howe. It was not as the champion of a particular measure, however great in itself, that he would longest live. It was not that he was idolized by the people; not that he was the great orator; that he was versatile, graceful and stirring; or of the greatest of Canada's orators. All this would perish. He is not to be remembered longest because of any office held by him, because he secured responsible government or because he was great speaker. On these very phases of his character he will be forgotten.

Joseph Howe occupies a unique and sole position among the men of British North America, that while he was the greatest statesman, since in the ordinary meaning of that word a half dozen or more were greater than he, he was great in that he was fulfilling his own more immediate work and at the same time was thinking out great problems far in advance of his times and far in advance of our times. His letters to Lord Grey are the greatest contributions to imperial discussion to be found in the English language. One cannot find in our whole British political literature anything that bears a semblance to it. Joseph Chamberlain found speeches of Howe and saw new light on British freedom.

Such men as Howe seldom reach the top in a democracy. In a popular domain those who rise to the top are those who learn how to conceal their thoughts, who easily and calmly adjust their speaking and their labors to the average sentiment. The public seem to want a safe man, a man with as few ideas as possible, one who says nothing and does nothing startling. Howe was a rash man, if you will. He was stating things which were most startling and most shocking to the average public sentiment. He frightened many. He was driven to the people for support and, unlike most such men he did not depend upon the people in vain. The man generally supported by the majority is the man who is not heroic. Howe was always heroic, always defying prejudices and advancing to new positions. It is marvellous that he held public office so long as he did. His own defence in the libel suit against, when all the lawyers advised him to apologize for a newspaper article, and he took the matter to the jury and spoke for himself in a six-hour address in the court room, and got acquitted and carried home on the shoulders of the people, is one incident showing his unique position again of being very radical, and also being idolized and successful.

Joseph Howe's fame does not rest on his achievements in politics. The ground on which his great reputation is to last is that he was a great thinker and splendid writer and speaker on the problems which he had thought out.

His service to responsible government was that not alone did he secure such a great measure of it to Nova Scotia, though this was itself a new problem and a great service for him to work out, but that at a time when the "Colonies" were beginning to grow, Canada, Australia and the other parts of Greater Britain, and the British races were developing constituencies all over the world, Joseph Howe, in a series of articles addressed to Lord John Russell, an immortal literature it is, laid down principles of self-government within the British Empire, which were to make each part free.

The introduction of our system of freedom owes it very much to Howe, that he in 1830 to 1836 was able to interpret and enforce these principles for this part of the British Empire. His political literature, which he gave, I say, is unsurpassed. It was something of an advantage that the Maritime provinces had such a man and obtained responsible government without bloodshed, whereas the other Canadas did not have such a man and did have bloodshed on their way to equal ideals. There were Howe's letters to Earl Grey, and they will be studied one hundred years from today. The speaker referred to his compilation of the speeches and letters of Howe. If we compare Howe with other men in Canada it is always to his advantage. Others did their work, and served their day. But what did they leave behind, what message to the world? There were twenty-five more prominent men in Canada in his day than Howe, but while these are being

forgotten, Howe's name is being more discussed, and will continue to be more and more discussed. Indeed, great thoughts slovenly expressed may die. Howe's thoughts given in a great manner will be remembered.

Howe is the greatest man of British North America, having no rival, being absolutely alone. There has not been a man in two hundred years past in the British Empire who has left behind him so great a body of political literature.

Howe was great, greater than all the other Canadian great men combined, in fact, the only great man which British North America has produced in the political world. The volume of political literature left behind him will never die, but be better read and better known as years come and go.

Howe had additional qualities, of course. He was a charming literateur, and contributed poetical gems. If we compared some of his poems with those of other Canadians, we would often find them fuller of grace, fuller of fire and fuller of the true poetic spirit. Joseph Howe was a great thinker, a great leader, and a great man.

Hon. Mr. Justice Russell expressed himself as giving hearty assent to what had been said, and extended the thanks of the League to the speaker, who had to leave to keep another appointment.

Rev. Charles Huntington Pennoyer said that one of the good things of his short residence in Nova Scotia was his greater acquaintance with the personality of Joseph Howe. It having been his good fortune too, to have selected Lucius Huntington as his uncle, he was especially glad to know more of the greatness of Howe. Many and many a time Howe and Huntington, both radical and independent Liberals and anti-Confederates, found occasion to stand together, and the reports of speeches in the Canadian House of Commons will show that each was the greatest defender that the other had in that great legislative body. He believed more study should be given to Howe, not alone in Nova Scotia, but as well in Canada, throughout the British Empire, and may I not say as well in English speaking countries, and in fact, all over the world.

Mr. Edward Howe, of Musquodoboit, and a grandson of Joseph Howe, being a son of the eldest son, Edward, was present and gave personal reminiscences of the love of Joseph Howe for his own family, and of the family for him.

Hon. Mr. Justice Russell was asked the question as to his idea of the justice of stating Howe to be the greatest public man of all North America, which one of the speakers had done.

He replied that he would not hesitate to say that in his opinion there had been no greater man born on this continent than Howe. One of the fallacies that Mr. Howe himself had punctured was the idea that you must have a big field in order to grow a big turnip. He believed that Howe had the capacity of a constructive statesman in as large a measure as any of the great men who had been spoken of. As an orator he compared well with Daniel Webster, having equal intellectual power and greater magnetism, humor and poetic gift. On the occasion of the tercentenary of Shakespeare's birth he had delivered an oration which held, in the estimation of William Cullen Bryant—himself a poet of no mean gifts,—the first place among the many deliverances that the occasion called for in all parts of the English-speaking world. This was a great achievement. Then, considering his remarkable versatility, the brilliancy of his humor as illustrated in his "general reply," published in the volume of his speeches—in which he so cleverly satisfied all his opponents, knocked their heads together, and made them the laughing-stock of the country. Nothing could have been more brilliant. To give an idea of his gifts as a poet, Judge Russell cited the poem contributed by Howe to the great provincial exhibition as an event which was among the earliest recollections of his childhood, and where he remembered seeing an automatic figure sawing a stick of wood without making any sawdust. The poem was Howe's tribute to the memory of the forefathers of the hamlets, and Judge Russell, after finishing the recitation said that if this was not poetry he was no judge.

THE ETHICS OF WAR

HON. MR. JUSTICE LONGLEY gave a most interesting review of the new book just issued by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., the London Times says:

Captain Mahan, as we all know, has devoted his literary life to the exposition of the history and philosophy of naval war. In so doing he appears to have incurred the censure of some of those—they are many in these days—who hold that war is in itself a violation of the moral order of the world and little short of a negation of its moral government. In July last he wrote an article in the *National Review* on "The Hague Conference." It elicited the following anonymous letter, written, we regret to say, from this country:

"Sir—I have just read your article on the subject of "The Hague Conference" and deeply regret to find that you have used the great talent God gave you for the welfare of mankind to uphold and encourage instead war, which is literally Hell upon earth, and the curse of mankind, at this exceedingly critical period when your opinion might have proved

a feather weight in the scale in favor of International Arbitration. May God forgive you and lead you to an altered and better mind.—A Lover of My Fellow Creatures."

Here we have in its nakedest and most intolerant form the assumption that Captain Mahan sets himself to examine and refute in this little collection of recaptured essays—the assumption, as he puts it, "that all war is so certainly and entirely wicked that a man cannot without sin present before the audience of his kind such considerations as those contained in the article" in question. No one would expect a writer of Captain Mahan's temper and calibre to bandy arguments with this anonymous fanatic, and, indeed, except for a few dignified words in his preface, he does not attempt to do so. But since there are many in these days who do hold more or less the same views on the subject of war and express them in less temperate language, it is certainly not amiss that a writer who justly yields so high an authority as Captain Mahan should give us, as he does in this volume, his own "Apologia" on the subject.

The volume is not, however, a systematic treatise on the ethics of war. It consists of detached essays written at different times for different occasions and purposes, and not all written by Captain Mahan himself. It opens with a very thoughtful essay on "The Power that makes for Peace," from the pen of Henry S. Pritchett, formerly president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in which the lesson is forcibly inculcated that the essence of the peace movement lies not so much in the formulating of artificial and almost impossible systems of international arbitration as in the creation of "an international conscience"—"we bring a world peace nearer when we so educate the individual man as to bring about a common understanding between men and between nations." It also contains a masterly paper by Mr. Julian Corbett on "The Capture of Private Property at Sea," which originally appeared last year in the *Nineteenth Century*. This, together with the essay which follows by Captain Mahan himself, dealing also with "The Question of Immunity for Belligerent Merchant Shipping," does not bear very closely on the main thesis of the volume as we have defined it above. The ethics of maritime capture is a very important and much debated question, as recent controversies have shown, and both Mr. Corbett and Captain Mahan have written very cogently in support of the proposition that maritime capture as a weapon of naval warfare is at once legitimate, humane, and indispensable. But the ethics of war as such is a very much larger question, and rests upon arguments of quite a different order. With these Captain Mahan deals more or less discursively in the three remaining essays. One of them is a paper read before an American Church congress in 1900 on "War from a Christian Standpoint." The argument in this paper is well developed, but it is, in our judgment, too scholastic and exegetical for general appreciation. The true justification of war from a Christian standpoint rests, as it seems to us, not so much on a collation and interpretation of Scriptural texts as on the broad thesis, on which, to do him justice, Captain Mahan insists at the outset of his paper, that the Christian conscience cannot and ought not to tolerate the existence of evil, such as wholesale oppression, aggression, or other wrongdoing, where the nature and circumstances of the case are such as to impose on the national conscience an obligation to redress such evil even by the application of force. From this point of view righteous war is the manifestation of the national conscience in action, and to refrain from it may be a greater national sin than to engage in it. The argument is more or less identical with that of the late Canon Mozley in his well-known sermon on "War;" and it is singular that Captain Mahan, who is not unfamiliar with the writings of English divines on this subject—for he cites the late Bishop Westcott in one passage—should have overlooked the masterly analysis of war and its ethics by a writer whom Mr. Gladstone held to be not unworthy to rank with Bishop Butler in his ethical and spiritual insight. It is true that the Christian and ethical standpoints here coalesce into one, and for that reason we prefer the two remaining papers, in which Captain Mahan treats war in its purely ethical aspects, to that in which he treats it from a specially Christian standpoint. They make a larger and more universal appeal, and they make it with greater cogency and effect; for it is clear that, if war could not be justified at the bar of conscience as such, Christianity itself would be discredited if it were found to sanction war on grounds which conscience could not accept.

On the other hand, it may be argued that the analysis of war into the irreconcilable conflict of two national consciences affords little justification for most of the wars which mankind have waged. If both consciences were equally upright and equally enlightened, it would hardly seem that they could come into conflict. The duty imposed on a nation to resist and destroy evil even by force presupposes the existence of evil. Hence, after all, war is only justified by a recognition of the depravity of human nature. If conscience were universal and supreme, the need for its vindication by force would never arise. If all men were good, there would be no need even of law; conscience would be lord of all. In like manner, if all nations were equally enlightened in their conscience and equally restrained by it, there would be no occasion for war. "C'est la force le droit," said Joubert, "qui reglent toutes choses dans le monde; la force en attendant le droit." That we believe to be the true philosophy of the subject. It justifies war in the present condition of the world, and it at least encourages the hope that war may some day be superseded, or, if not superseded altogether, at least immensely diminished in its frequency between nations of equal civilization and equally enlightened conscience.

On Journalism

M. R. H. W. MASSINGHAM (editor of *the Nation*), in a paper on present-day journalism read to the Free Church council at Southport (reported by the *Manchester Guardian*), spoke first of the very great changes that have taken place in journalism. The first and most obvious of these supplied a key to all the rest—namely, the cheapening of the cost of the daily newspaper.

"When he first went to London only one evening newspaper could be bought for a halfpenny. With the exception of the *Times*, every other newspaper cost its readers a penny. Today the London daily newspaper press includes eight halfpenny journals. Moreover, all the penny morning journals are Conservative or Unionist. The Liberal party and Liberal or Radical principles have been represented, since the death of the *Tribune*, by halfpenny journals only, and by only one penny London newspaper in the evening press. The circulation of these newcomers is out of all proportion to that of their predecessors, and has been built up with far greater rapidity.

"In the new cheap journals the written and the illustrated paper have been combined. A week's issue of the halfpenny newspaper resembles a cinematograph show at a music hall. It aims at being a prolonged series of photographs, in print and in line, moved swiftly and disconcertingly before the eyes of the audience, and dazzling it with a quick succession of seemingly truthful impressions of life. Nearly all its features are imitative. The large, boldly printed headlines, the descriptive report, the sensational style, the direct, easy, rather flip-

pant treatment of nearly all subjects, are taken from the American journal. The short or serial story comes from the popular French newspaper. We have followed America again in making the newspaper a bi-sexual organ rather than a monopoly of man. Women's interests and pleasures, in place of being ignored, are sedulously treated.

The idea of the absorbing interest of politics is quite reversed. Parliament is often reported in a few lines; only specially dramatic or scandalous, or merely personal events in it, and one or two extracts or epigrams from political speeches, are culled and set out in brief paragraphs, so that the mind of the reader may not be unduly distressed in the effort to grasp their meaning. No special knowledge of subjects, save sport, is presupposed, and therefore continuous thought is not awakened.

"The main stronghold of the new press is its success in playing on the three great appetites of the average British public—the appetite for hearing about crime, the appetite for sport, and the appetite for gambling. The explanation of crime, the retaining of agents of the criminal services, and, worse still, the payment of heavy fees to sensational criminals or accused persons for purposes which interfere both with law and with morals, are really appalling features of one or two of those journals which, by a curious irony, are the chief mental food of our workpeople on their day of rest. "If you desire a more serious and educative type of journalism, it is for you to form the public opinion which will call for it. Journalism, with its quick receptivity, will follow this improvement, and will even stimulate it."

Sutton & Sons, Reading, Eng.



WE RETAIL
SEEDS

SEEDSMEN BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

WE RETAIL
SEEDS

SUTTON'S PEDIGREE SEEDS

Produce One-Third Larger Crops Than Any Other Seeds



B. & K. Empress Collection



This is a Collection of 22 Varieties of Sutton's Famous Seeds (12 Favorite Vegetables and 10 Popular Flowers), one gotten up by ourselves and especially adapted to gardens of small dimensions and calculated to keep the table supplied with choice Vegetables and the garden with bright showy Flowers the year round. Price of the B. & K. Empress Collection Sutton's Seeds, \$2.50 postpaid to any address.

Sow Sutton's Seeds

We have large stocks of all the leading varieties, imported direct from Sutton's Famous Seed House, Reading, England.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co.

Limited

Sole Agents for British Columbia

WE RETAIL SEEDS

WE RETAIL SEEDS